

April, 1906.

New Series. Vol. II. No. 4.
(Vol. 42 from Commencement.)

The Antiquary

PRICE SIXPENCE

An Illustrated Magazine

Devoted to the study of the Past

*"I love everything
that's old. old friends,
old times, old manners,
old books, old wine."*

Goldsmith

CONTENTS

Notes of the Month. (Illustrated)	PAGE 121
A Pilgrimage to St. David's Cathedral. By ALFRED C. FRYER, Ph.D., F.S.A. (Illustrated)	127
The Gipsy Folk—Tale of the Two Brothers. By WILLIAM E. A. AXON, Hon. LL.D., F.R.S.L.	134
The Chapel of St. Thomas, Meppershall. By CONSTANCE ISHERWOOD. (Illustrated)	136
The Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, 1813-1873. By ALECK ABRAHAMS. (Continued)	139

The Norwich City Records. By the Rev. CANON RAVEN, D.D., F.S.A. (Illustrated)	PAGE 144
Mary Queen of Scots: Her Connection with Art and Letters. By W. G. BLAIKIE MURDOCH. (Concluded)	147
At the Sign of the Owl	150
Antiquarian News	152
Reviews and Notices of New Books	157
Correspondence	160

LONDON—ELLIOT STOCK—62 PATERNOSTER ROW

— FOR A TIME —

Constipation and Indigestion may give rise to nothing more serious than a distressed feeling or discomfort due to an overworked or impoverished condition of the Digestive Organs. A dose or two of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

will easily put this right ; but if neglected—if the early symptoms are disregarded—what a burden of illness may be the consequence !

**BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, NERVOUS DEBILITY,
LIVER AND KIDNEY TROUBLES,**

Are all caused by some important organ or organs failing to do their duty properly. No one who values life can for her neglect the warning symptoms.

The best and wisest, as well as the simplest plan, is to take a course of

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

This wonderful medicine is specially suitable for females of all ages. Every woman who values health should read the instructions wrapped round each box.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 1/1½ (56 pills) and 2/9 (168 pills).

Old English and Foreign Arms and Armour of all kinds; Weapons, Ornaments, etc., illustrating Savage Life; Paleolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Implements from England, Ireland, Denmark, and other places; Egyptian, Greek and Roman Antiquities; Antique China, Furniture, Carved Oak and Curiosities of all kinds for sale at **Messrs. FENTON & SONS, 11, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.** (near Mudie's Library and the British Museum). Established 1880.

BOOK-PLATES (Ex-Libris),

In finest antique or modern styles.

For samples of Book Plates send P.O. 2s.

Memorial Brasses, Illuminated Addresses, Herald Painting, Seals, Dies, etc.

Prize Medals, Paris, 1878; Sydney, 1879.

HARRY SOANE,

8, Green Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.

REMOVED TO

36, Hanway St., W..

Four Doors from Oxford Street.

NOW READY. Demy 8vo., xvi pp. and 72 pp. Cloth. price 2s. 6d. net. Postage 4d.

HISTORY OF THE LIBERTY OF PETERBOROUGH

AND THE JURISDICTION OF THE JUSTICES OF GAOL DELIVERY FOR

The Hundred of Hassaburgh.

By **LOUIS B. GACHES, LL.M., B.A.**, of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple.

With copy of Abbot's Seal, Map showing the Eight Hundreds, and copy of Plan, dated 1675, showing position of the Old Gallows at Peterborough.

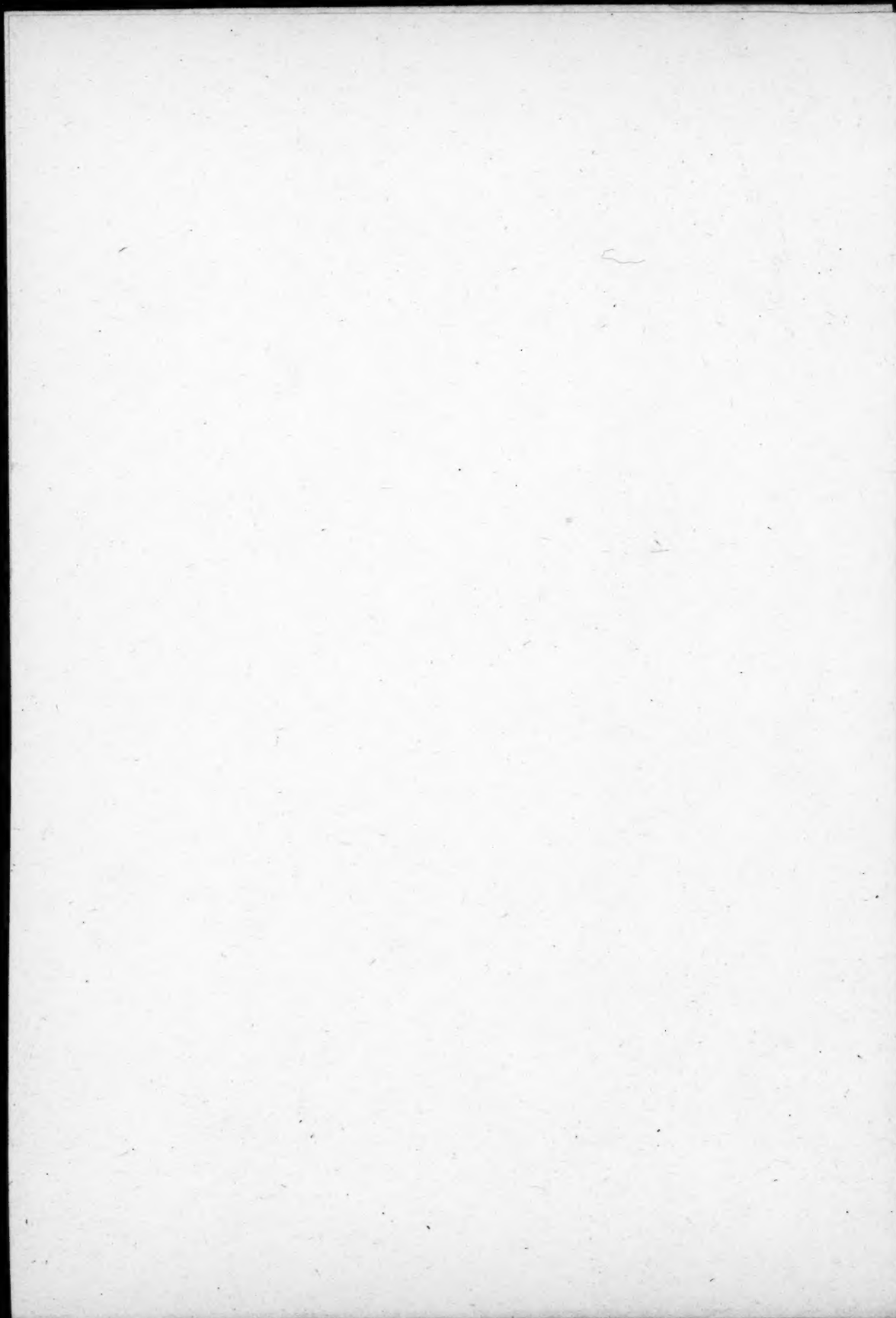
Reprinted (with additions) from FENLAND NOTES AND QUERIES.

EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

THE territorial criminal jurisdiction of a Saxon Abbot which has survived the Conquest and the Reformation is worthy of the attention of the magistrate, the lawyer, and the layman. The records of seven centuries are available to illustrate the history of the Monastery of Peterborough, the administration of Justice within its domains, and the condition of the inhabitants. *The Liberty of Peterborough is the only county franchise which excludes the authority of King Edward VII.'s Justices of Gaol Delivery.*

It is to explain the origin of the authority of the Justices of the Liberty to deliver the prisoners in its gaol, the royal charters from which that authority springs, and the King's commissions, by virtue of which it is now exercised that a short history of this remarkable jurisdiction is exercised.

PETERBOROUGH: GEORGE C. CASTER, MARKET PLACE.





The Antiquary.



APRIL, 1906.

Notes of the Month.

At the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries held on March 1, Messrs. I. C. Gould, C. Thomas-Stanford, H. S. Moore, H. W. Holman, and W. H. Duignan, and the Hon. Oliver Howard, were elected Fellows.

An important addition to the attractions of Pompeii has been opened to the public. The excavators have been busy for nearly three years in unearthing the house of the "Amorini Dorati," so called from the Cupids in gilt mosaic which adorn the medallions in one of its bedchambers. This newly-uncovered dwelling rivals in beauty and importance the celebrated "Casa dei Vetii," its wealth of mural decoration and fine marble reliefs in the Alexandrine style going far to atone for a certain want of perfection in general design. The numerous frescoes are unusually well preserved. Among the ornaments discovered are bronze statues of Jupiter, Juno, Minerva, and Mercury, as well as a beautiful drinking-cup in the same metal. Antiquaries will welcome the announcement that the privilege once enjoyed by visitors, but long since abrogated, of seeing the excavations in progress is almost immediately to be restored.

The building known as "Owain Glyndwr's Parliament House," situate in Machynlleth town, is being offered for sale by private

VOL. II.

treaty. Here it was, in the year 1404, Glyndwr, who had defied the flower of the English army, called a Parliament of the Welshmen, and to Machynlleth came "four persons of sufficient consequence" out of each "cantref," the old unit of division in Wales, to take counsel and decide upon future action.

The recently-restored fragment of the cloister of St. Bartholomew-the-Great, West Smithfield, and the discovery that the printing-house where Benjamin Franklin worked was the desecrated Lady Chapel of the church, have further increased the interest in this building. Lectures on the history and architecture of the church were given on the afternoons of March 17 and 31, and the cloister, as well as other portions of the building, were open for inspection. Funds are still needed for the completion of the restoration.

The *East African Standard*, published at Mombasa, mentions that a strange discovery has been made on the coast near Danger Point, between Caledon and Bredasdorp districts, South Africa, about 400 acres of fossil bones having been unearthed. The bones are believed to be of prehistoric origin.

The Castle of St. Angelo, Rome, after having served successively as an Imperial tomb, a Papal fortress, a prison—where Beatrice Cenci and many another captive were incarcerated—and barracks for Swiss, French, and Italian soldiers, has now become a museum for the display of the achievements of Italian engineering. The museum has just been opened by the King, and already contains a very interesting collection of models of modern artillery, military signals, balloons, and similar objects, as well as plans of notable Italian fortresses from the sixteenth century onwards. The work of the Italian engineers in the Crimean War should be of special interest to British visitors. It is proposed to collect further sketches of old Italian fortifications, so that in time the Museum of Sant' Angelo may be to the history of warfare what the new Forum Museum will be to that of the "Sacred Valley."

Q

Some curious rock inscriptions, says the *Athenæum*, have been discovered at Khalsi, in Ladakh, by the Rev. Mr. Francks, of the Moravian Mission. These show that an active trade was carried on between India and Yarkand 1,200 years ago, and in sufficient amount to make a Customs revenue profitable. The inscriptions are dedicated to a Customs official of that period, and are on rocks overhanging the present main road, and facing the remains of an old bridge over the Indus.



Structural alterations at some commodious premises in the market-place of Newbury, Berkshire, have disclosed, above a plastered ceiling, some extremely beautiful oak paneling fixed to massive, deeply-bordered beams. The rectangular compartments are richly ornamented with moulded ribs and bosses. The work dates from the fifteenth century, and ancient deeds relating to the property show that several centuries ago it was a famous hostelry known as the King's Head Inn.



"It is reassuring," says the *Builder* of March 10, "to learn that the alarmist rumours which arose last week after the fall of a stone from the choir vaulting of Winchester Cathedral were based (as usual) upon gross exaggeration of the facts. The actual incident was in itself trifling, and was the result of the underpinning works now in progress. Still, it is the fact that the more closely the condition of the walls and foundations is examined, the more serious appears to be the task before the cathedral authorities. It was once hoped that the insecure portions of the fabric were only those in the south wall of the presbytery and the east wall of the south transept. Unfortunately, the whole of the north wall is now found to require attention. This means that a further sum of £10,000 will have to be provided for underpinning and other works, but does not involve any new problem or constructional difficulty, and, as the instability of the north wall actually exists, it is rather fortunate than otherwise that it has been unmistakably demonstrated at the present juncture."

The same issue of our contemporary con-

tained a descriptive article, with good illustrations, on the fine church at Southwold, Suffolk.



In the last of last month's Notes we referred to the demolition of some old houses in Craig's Court, Whitehall. In the course of the work of destruction, a subterranean passage, nearly 30 feet long, and running north to south to within a short distance of the Army Pay Office, has been discovered. Tradition says that a subterranean passage existed from No. 2, Craig's Court, to the Royal Palace at Whitehall, and that Nell Gwynne resided at one time at 2, Craig's Court. An interesting carved water-tank, 200 years old, was also discovered. Three stages of flooring were cut into on reaching the ground floors, disturbing the snug retreat of a regiment of rats.



At Noicattaro, in South Italy, some tombs have been discovered which the director of the Museum of Taranto considers date from the sixth century B.C. One tomb contained some beautiful vases and two spades in excellent preservation.



Monsieur E. Naville and Mr. C. T. Currelly, of the Egypt Exploration Fund, give a most interesting account in the *Times* of February 24 of the discovery in the temple at Thebes, which they have been engaged in digging out for two years, of a shrine of Hathor.

The shrine, or chapel, they say, is about 10 feet long and 5 feet wide. The roof is vaulted, painted in blue with yellow stars. This chapel is dedicated to Hathor, the goddess of the mountain of the West, who generally has the form of a cow. The goddess has not left her sanctuary. In the chapel is a beautiful cow of life-size, in painted limestone, reddish-brown with black spots. The head, horns, and flanks have evidently been overlaid with gold. The neck is adorned with papyrus stems and flowers, as if she were coming out of the water. She is suckling a little boy, who is again represented as a growing man, under her neck. The cartouche behind the head is that of Amenophis II., the son of Thothmes III., whose sculptures cover the walls. No cow

has ever been found of such size and superb workmanship. The modelling is exquisite, and the distinctive characters of the Egyptian cattle of the present day are reproduced. The statue is uninjured except for a small piece of the right ear. The cow wears the special insignia of the goddess—the lunar disc between the horns surmounted by two feathers. There is so much life in her head that she appears as if about to step out of her sanctuary. When one approaches the place the effect is very striking.

The statue will be removed to Cairo as soon as possible, and the shrine also will

the title would suggest, while its activities are far-reaching. *The Record* is very attractively produced. It begins with what is termed a "Preamble"—a strange term which, but for the fact that it appears in two places, we should charitably assume to be a misprint for "Preamble"; but this is a detail. The Society has no recognised conductor, but each excursion is taken charge of by a member, who provides the descriptive and explanatory paper. The excursions here chronicled and fully and well illustrated, include places so far apart as Maidstone and Guildford, Denham, in Buckinghamshire, and



WHITGIFT HOSPITAL, CROYDON.

probably be taken down and rebuilt in the museum.



Four striking illustrations (from photographs) of the shrine appeared in the *Daily Graphic* of March 2; one showed the sacred cow, representing the goddess Hathor, appearing "as if about to step out of her sanctuary."



We welcome the *Record* of the winter meetings and summer excursions for 1905 of the Upper Norwood Athenæum, an institution which for years past has taken a high place among suburban associations of the kind. Its name is somewhat of a misnomer, for its membership is drawn from a wider area than

St. Albans, Stratford-on-Avon, and Greenwich. We have not space to name all the places described, but we may note especially the papers by Mr. Herbert Draper on "Theobalds and Cheshunt"; by Mr. A. J. Pitman on "Denham," a little place of much historical and antiquarian interest; by Mr. T. Pitt on "Cowley and Iver"; and by Mr. J. Downes on "The Whitgift Hospital." The illustrations are good, and are mostly from photographs taken chiefly by the members. We are courteously permitted to reproduce one on this page, which shows the Whitgift Hospital, Croydon, a foundation much threatened, but still happily with us. We congratulate the Upper Norwood

Athenæum on the excellent work it is doing, and trust that its future history may be long and prosperous.



At Christie's on February 23 a set of four panels of old Burgundian tapestry and two upright panels of the first years of the sixteenth century, depicting compositions of figures illustrative of some obscure mythological subject, were knocked down at £4,725, while a set of five panels of old Beauvais tapestry made £735, and an oblong panel of old Gobelins, representing nymphs sacrificing to the goddess Ceres, fetched £399.



We have received the *Report of the Bristol Museum and Art Gallery Committee for 1905*. The Committee naturally rejoice that the year saw the erection of the Art Gallery, thanks to the generosity of a citizen, Sir W. H. Wills, Bart. (now Lord Winterstoke), which is under the charge of Mr. Richard Quick, and has already received many handsome gifts. Mr. Quick appends to his portion of the *Report* a useful list of the principal deceased artists who were born in or associated with Bristol. The report of the Curator of the Museum, Mr. H. Bolton, is a record of great progress. The views of the buildings which illustrate the *Report* show that Bristolians may well be proud of the exterior of their Museum and Art Gallery, as well as of their contents.



While digging on land near Frenchpark, co. Roscommon, on February 24, a labourer discovered a cavern with an arched roof, about 6 feet in depth. From this a narrow winding passage led to an old castle, about a quarter of a mile distant. The underground passage is well built, and some of the walls bear traces of rude inscriptions, while at a certain point a number of skeletons and bones were found, together with a quantity of metal, which proved to be armour and weapons, evidently of great antiquity. An old legend in connection with the castle runs to the effect that ages ago the remains of one of the most powerful of the Connaught clans took refuge in there after their defeat in a sanguinary battle. The passage was closed at both ends by their pursuers, and the warriors thus left to their death.

The demolition of two old houses in Ivy Lane, Newgate Street, says the *City Press* of March 3, has led to the discovery of a large square bath, which, though obviously not of Roman origin, is very old and interesting. It is nearly 20 feet long, and was in its perfect state quite 5 feet deep. Its sides are lined with small glazed tiles of Dutch manufacture, and the bottom is covered with marble slabs, beneath which is a bed of thin red tiles. The extent of the bath leads almost conclusively to the conjecture that it was used for public purposes, as no private house would possess so large a one. No discovery has yet been made with regard to any method which might have been adopted by the previous users for heating the water, and the source of the water-supply also remains undiscovered. So far as the latter is concerned, however, there were many wells in Newgate Street in the "good old days," a fact to which several recent excavations have borne witness. In close proximity to the bath are some tunnels, which run in the direction of Newgate Street, and from their appearance and practical utility seem to have been constructed as means of escape from one portion of the original building, which must have been of very ancient date, to another. It is estimated that a party-wall in the centre of the existing buildings (which are about 200 years old) dates back for not less than four centuries.



In the *Annual Report of the Sussex Archaeological Society*, which has lately been issued, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope reports, in reference to Lewes Priory, that, through the kindness of Mr. Kenward, he has been permitted to make excavations in his garden for the purpose of finding any remains of the choir and transept of the Priory church. Strong foundations are found to exist in many places, but no definite lines of masonry, and a portion of the tiled floor of the south transept was the only important point disclosed. By the like kindness of Mr. F. G. Courthope, Mr. St. John Hope was allowed to sink a number of holes in his garden, with the result that he was able to find the rubble core of the western end of the Priory church, and also of the circular building which enclosed the conduit and lavatory above the

so-called "lantern." Mr. St. John Hope further reports that he has elsewhere lighted upon the original letters in Italian of Giovanni Portinari to Cromwell, describing the destruction of the Priory church. They seem to throw a rather different light upon the plan of the church from that afforded by what can now be proved to be Richard Moryson's somewhat inaccurate translation. The report also mentions that during the year the Roman pavement at Bignor has been repaired, and the tesserae fixed at the cost and under the supervision of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and a probably unique wall-painting has been discovered in a house known as the "Old Flushing Inn," Rye. The Society has made a grant towards the copying of this wall-painting, which will be reproduced in a forthcoming volume.



The *Times* of March 6 says that Mr. A. Moray Williams, of Bedales School, near Petersfield, has given the following particulars of the newly-discovered Roman villa at West Meon: Mr. Williams was led to make some search at West Meon through the article on Romanic Britain that Mr. F. J. Haverfield, of Christ Church, Oxford, had contributed to the Hampshire volume of the Victoria County History. Lippen Wood, West Meon, owing to a certain amount of debris that had been noticed in its eastern part, was entered in that catalogue as possibly the site of such a villa. The villa stands in Little Lippen Wood on the slope of a hill, about half a mile from West Meon Church. The chief features that have been determined at present are a block of six rooms, what is thought to have been a gateway on the east side, a double hypocaust in the south-west corner, and a buttress backing the wall to the block of rooms. One of the rooms, measuring 10 feet by 33 feet, was paved plainly with red-brick tesserae, and was, perhaps, too broad to form a passage. As a sleeper wall underlies the tesserae at 10 feet from its west end, it may have been divided by folding-doors or other partition. The base of a moulded column in its original position, with a coat of red paint still adhering to it, is completely visible, and traces of a similar column opposite indicate a doorway leading to Room 2. This room,

which measured 21 feet by 10 feet, was also paved with red tesserae, but with a border of white ones, and there also are sleeper walls indicating partitions or folding-doors. Room No. 3 measured 21½ feet by 11 feet, and was paved with mosaic of a somewhat elaborate geometrical pattern of red, black, white, and blue. In the centre there was an octagon panel, which may have contained a figure, but it has been wholly destroyed. To the right of Room 2 was a room measuring 11 feet by 19 feet, also covered with a mosaic pavement. This pavement is well preserved, and is very beautiful, if only from the fact of its simplicity. It is only geometrical in red, white, and black. The pavement has sunk considerably, and perhaps lies over a hypocaust. The other two rooms have not been yet fully excavated. At the south-west corner the hypocaust presented most unusual features. It was 21 feet in length, and consisted of two chambers, each fitted with an apsidal termination. It cannot yet be said with certainty to which type this house belonged. It may turn out to be a small courtyard house, but it is quite possible that a corridor may be found. Near the spot was found an abundance of iron slag, which indicates the former existence of a smithy. Further excavations will be undertaken this summer on the spot, and the two mosaic pavements already found will probably be permanently preserved.



Another interesting archaeological discovery has been made at Naples during the construction of the new Via Forcella. Remains have come to light of the old wall which surrounded the Greek city, and which dates from 400 B.C. They consist of a parallel external and internal wall, strengthened by secondary perpendicular walls, which form a series of rectangular spaces, filled with earth and broken pieces of tufa. These pieces of wall run from east to west, which would be in contradiction to the testimony of ancient topographers, who affirmed that the ancient Greek wall went northwards at this point. Professor Gabrici, who is superintending the excavations, suggests that the remains found are a side wall of one of the Greek city gates, of which the other side is still covered. It is hoped that it will be possible so to modify

the plans of the new construction that a small square can be left in which these very interesting remains can be left exposed.



A question of much interest to archæologists and all who are interested in the remains of Ancient Rome, says the Rome correspondent of the *Morning Post*, is at present being discussed in connection with the extension of the Via Cavour—a long street which extends from the station square down to the Forum, a distance of a mile. According to the official scheme, this street is to be continued to the base of the huge monument of Victor Emmanuel II. This continuation will involve the destruction of a number of buildings, and the question now arises whether the area at present covered by them should not be reserved for a full and complete excavation of the Fora of Julius Cæsar, Augustus, Vespasian, Nerva, and Trajan, all of which lie within this region. In that case no buildings would be allowed to be erected on the liberated area, and this would probably be the most economical course in the long-run; for, sooner or latter, these excavations will be made, and in that case it is sheer waste of money to build houses which at some future period will have to be expropriated and pulled down. Such an opportunity for excavations on a much less expensive scale than usual in Rome will never present itself again, and archæologists should therefore use their influence to induce the authorities to reserve the space cleared for their investigations in the very heart of Imperial Rome.



While carrying on some excavations near the foundations of the old church of St. Peter, on the top of Montmartre, M. Sauvageot, a well-known French antiquary, has discovered a love-letter which is 700 years old. It was written by the knight Jean de Gisors to his lady, Alice de Lisle. In his letter the knight declares for all the world to know that he has worshipped the fair Lady Alice from afar, that never had she given him any right to declare his love, but that her image has been his guiding star for years, and that now, on the eve of battle, he wishes to send her a chaste farewell. Apparently the damsel never got the letter, for the knight

was slain the next day upon the battlements, and buried in the trench, whence his bones have been exhumed by the casual pick of a modern antiquary.



The *Essex and Suffolk News* of March 10 records an interesting archæological discovery; it seems that the object found may possibly have formed the base of a cross. "During the demolition of an old malting in Stowupland Street, Stowmarket, to make room for the erection of a dwelling-house for Mr. John Gosling, the workmen discovered a huge piece of stone, octagonal in shape, each panel being finely carved in the Decorated period. It was found embedded in the clay some 2 feet 6 inches below the foundations of the building, and underneath the old asphalt floor of the malting. The stone is 23 inches in diameter and 12 inches deep, with a circular hole through the centre, and is thought to have formed the base of a church font or water stoup. How the relic came to its strange hiding-place is, of course, unknown. The malting is supposed to be nearly 300 years old, and is said to have been at one time a wool-stapler's warehouse."



The supplement to the *Illustrated London News* of March 17 contained a large number of illustrations of the wonderful discoveries which have been made in the Valley of the Kings in Egypt. Especially remarkable is the tomb furniture, which is of exquisite workmanship, and bears a strange likeness to modern works of art. Of the three chairs, one, as Mr. Maspero said, seems almost in the style of Louis XVI., and another in the style of the French Empire. Both these extraordinarily solid as well as elegant chairs were illustrated, as were a bed of beautiful workmanship and elaborately carved head, and other valuable and beautiful relics.



On March 14 several stone coffins were found protruding from the embankment on the coast west of Dunbar, having been laid bare by the storm of the previous day; but owing to the frost-bound condition of the land it was impossible to reach them. About fifteen years ago a number of stone coffins,

several of them containing perfect skeletons, were discovered in the same locality.



Mr. R. C. Bosanquet, Director of the British School at Athens, has been appointed to the Chair of Classical Archæology in the University of Liverpool. One condition in the terms of Mr. Bosanquet's appointment deserves special attention. It provides that he shall have sufficient leave of absence to enable him to continue his work of practical research, and so to keep himself in touch with the explorations that are adding so largely to our knowledge of the past. This is a precedent that might well be followed in other cases.



On March 13, says the Rome correspondent of the *Morning Post*, Professor Marucchi, the well-known Christian archæologist, delivered a most interesting lecture *in situ* before the British and American Archæological Society on "The Site of the Crucifixion of St. Peter." The question is of much actual importance, because a few months ago Mgr. De Waal was ordered by the authorities to remove a tablet which he had placed on the wall of the Campo Santo Tedesco, adjoining the Vatican, stating that St. Peter was crucified there. This action was taken at the request of the Spaniards, whose church of San Pietro in Montorio is a rival claimant for the honour of being the site of St. Peter's crucifixion.

Professor Marucchi advanced a number of arguments in favour of the Campo Santo Tedesco. He adduced the *a priori* probability that the crucifixion of the Apostle took place there because Tacitus tells us that the first Christian martyrs were executed in the gardens, and near the circus, of Nero—that is to say, at the Vatican. He showed, too, how Caius the priest in the second century believed St. Peter to have been buried in the Vatican—the natural place for his interment if he was crucified hard by—whereas the Janiculum was at that time a fortress and not a suitable or likely place for a crucifixion. Professor Marucchi then described in detail the documentary evidence. He alluded to the fourth century legend that St. Peter was "crucified in the Naumachia"

—that is to say, in the Naumachia at the Vatican—and to the document of the same date, which states that he was conducted to the Vatican "near the obelisk of Nero, for there the cross was placed." Similar evidence, as the lecturer pointed out, is furnished by the *Liber Pontificalis* of the sixth century, which says that "St. Peter was buried on the Via Aurelia, near the place where he was crucified, near the temple of Apollo (that is to say, the Sagrestia), near the palace (that is, the circus) of Nero." Next he cited as a further documentary proof the hymn of Prudentius, which says that "the marsh of the Tiber" witnessed the martyrdoms of the two Apostles, St. Peter and St. Paul—a topographical description certainly not applicable to the lofty Janiculum. Ennodius, Bishop of Pavia in the sixth century, who knew Rome well, remarks also that the tomb of St. Peter was "in the spot where he was born"—that is to say, where he was "born" to new life by martyrdom. In conclusion, Professor Marucchi showed that there was no mention of any Church of San Pietro in Montorio before 1200, and that no one thought of identifying the Janiculum with the site of the crucifixion till the fifteenth century, when Matteo Veggio, about 1420, invented the story against which Bosio and other archæologists strongly protested. Professor Marucchi's lecture was warmly applauded.



A Pilgrimage to St. David's Cathedral.

BY ALFRED C. FRYER, PH.D., F.S.A.
ILLUSTRATED BY PERCY HUME.

I.

ST. DAVID'S AND THE COAST.



T was Pope Calixtus II. who canonized St. David in the year 1131, assigning a high place to his church among the sacred fanes of the Christian world, and an old saying declares that two pilgrimages to St. David's are equally meritorious and efficacious with

one to Rome. This celebrated indulgence has been versified as follows :

*" Meneviam pete si bis, Romam adire si vis ;
Æqua tibi merces redditur hic et ibi ;
Roma semel, quantum dat bis Menevia, tantum."*

One of the modern pilgrims to the shrine of St. David was Dean Stanley, and his impression is summed up in these words : "That marvellous cathedral of St. David's, in its secluded basin at the very extremity of the land, shut out from the world and enclosed as within a natural sanctuary, with its craggy coast and headland and island, and glistening shore and purple cliff, every spring and bay and inlet teeming with some strange legend of those primitive days of David and Non and Lily."

The modern pilgrims leave Paddington at the convenient hour of 11.20 a.m., and after seven and a half hours of railway travelling through Bristol, the Severn Tunnel, Newport, Cardiff, the smoky vale of Landore, and the little town of Carmarthen, arrive at last at Haverfordwest. Here they alight and enter an antique carriage, whose aged springs seem as if they can never bear the strain of conveying the little company to the city of St. David's. This ancient vehicle, with scarce a vestige of paint upon it, carried the pilgrims over a road which boasts of possessing seventeen hills to its sixteen miles. It toiled up steep slopes and descended into deep valleys as it trundled on towards the little city built in the uttermost extremity of Wales, where the wild waves of the Irish Sea rage and foam around the rocky headland of St. David's. This paintless vehicle pursued its way over moorlands golden with gorse, along the wild sea-coast of St. Bride's Bay, and once the driver stopped to water his horses at the little half-way inn, protected from the fury of Father Neptune by a vast ridge of pebbles. From Newgale the antique conveyance was dragged by weary horses to the high land above, and as the pilgrims looked back they could see in the distance Roch Castle, the Prescelly Hills, and the beautiful sweep of St. Bride's fair blue bay, with the islands of Skomer and Skokham. The road extended over treeless solitudes, and occasionally it dipped down into deep valleys, and in

one of these it crossed a bridge over a little creek. Soon the out-of-the-world harbour of Solva was left behind, and in a short time the travellers neared the end of their pilgrimage. The sun had set, and lights shone out of the windows of cottages forming the city of St. David's.

St. David's has been fortunate in having for its historians the late Bishop Basil Jones of St. David's and the late Professor Freeman, and they advised all pilgrims to obtain their first impressions by moonlight. "The most impressive time and point from which the cathedral can be viewed is from the north-west by moonlight ; none other so strongly brings out the strange mixture of past and present, the sort of life in death of the whole scene. . . . Salisbury by moonlight is more graceful and lovely ; Winchester more grand and awful than either is by day ; but they cannot at all compete with the strange and unique charm of St. David's. They are still buildings, palpably and unmistakably the works of man, and suggesting only the ideas naturally raised by the noblest of his productions ; but St. David's almost assumes the character of a work of Nature. The thoughts of man and his works, even the visions of fallen state and glory, are well-nigh lost in the forms of the scene itself, hardly less than in gazing on the wild cliffs from whence its materials were first hewn, and whose spirit they would seem, even when wrought by the hand of man, to have refused utterly to cast away."*

On reaching the village-city the first object which meets the gaze of the pilgrims is the grand old cross, elevated on six steps. Although the pilgrims, when standing near this cross, are only a few hundred yards from the cathedral, yet it is built in so deep a hollow that only the top of the central tower can be seen. The moon is high in the heavens, and nearly at the full, and as the travellers stumble down a gloomy lane paved with cobble-stones, which have been described as picturesque to the eye, but painful to the feet, they find their way is barred by the only one of the four gateways of the close now remaining. The great archway was flanked on either side by two

* See *The History and Antiquities of St. David's*, by Jones and Freeman.

ruined towers. The earlier one was semi-circular, and was probably a belfry. Such



ST. DAVID'S: THE CROSS AND CATHEDRAL TOWER.

campaniles may still be seen at Oxford and Chichester. The other tower is an octagon, built in the early Decorated period, and was once a janitor's lodge.

The pilgrims pass beneath the gateway, and looking over a low wall, catch their first view of the wondrous building. "Silently we gazed upon it," wrote another pilgrim. "Like the creation of a monument it lay beneath us," he added, "a beauteous fabric lit by the soft pale light of the full moon. Unreal and yet so beautiful the great structure lay in the quiet valley, its masonry looking slight and delicate in its grandeur. . . . To stroll round and linger in the moonlight beneath and above this beautiful building after the rude drive through tiny dirty villages and over barren moorland and by the open sea, seemed like living in another world. The intense stillness grew upon us as we stood and watched the great building; it did indeed seem a city of the dead, where all life was gone, and but this mighty fabric left."* This first glimpse of the cathedral viewed from an elevation level with the

summit of the central tower presented a *tout ensemble* never to be forgotten. From that position a flight of thirty-nine steps descends to the churchyard, and these have been jocosely named "the Thirty-nine Articles."

St. David's is a restful place, far removed from the rush and roar of the outside world. It is a village-city, through which the cows are driven to pasture in the early morning by women clothed in homespun flannel as busily plying their knitting-needles as any Shetland dames while sauntering down the "city" High Street. The meeting-place for gossip is the post-office, where cloth and writing-paper, pepper, biscuits, and other useful things are sold. Here the sorting of the letters is of daily interest to the little group of "citizens" who congregate around the open door.

St. David's is built on the westernmost point of a peninsula, which may be truly called the Land's End of Wales. Let us accompany our friends as they wander in search of the wild coast scenery for which this peninsula is so justly famed. Leaving



ST. DAVID'S: GATEWAY TO THE CLOSE.

the High Street, we pass a windmill with its whirling sails, and in less than a mile we reach the bay called Caerfai. Who can de-

* See "A Dead City," by James Baker, in the *English Illustrated Magazine*, No. 61, p. 34.
VOL. II.

scribe those jagged rocks of purples, and reds, and grays, and yellows that dive deep down into depths of translucent green water? Here may be seen ledges of bright red sandstone, which are covered with waving seaweed fit for the home of fabled mermaids or a bath for Aphrodite.

Following a narrow path which skirts the top of a precipitous cliff, we make our way over headlands golden with corn and ablaze with yellow gorse and purple heather, with here and there a whitewashed cottage standing in a fair green patch of pasture land. On the high ground, near the signal station overlooking St. Bride's Bay, and not far from a little cove with a strand of gray and red and white pebbles, is the ruined chapel of St. Non. Here tradition declares St. David was born in a wild thunderstorm. The lower portion of the walls of the little chapel have particularly large stones worked into them, and it has been suggested that these indicate its high antiquity. One stone at the east end is marked with a cross inscribed in a circle. Not far from this ruin is St. Non's holy well, covered with a stone-arched roof, where ferns are reflected in the cool clear water, which is said to ebb and flow with the tide. The water is believed to possess medicinal properties, and to be specially suitable for rheumatic affections, for which it is still in request. Pins were dropped into the well, and money placed in a box, the recess for which may still be seen, and it was long believed that every wish made here when offerings were made and silence preserved would be realized.

On our way to the little harbour of Porthclais we pass the Chanter's Seat, where few would dare to venture, and around which the whirling sea-birds shriek their wild discordant cries. Near this little port, with its ruined pier, is a hollow known as "Flynon Dewi" (St. David's Well), and here tradition tells us that the patron saint of Wales was baptized by Bishop Elvi.

Another ramble led us to the ruined chapel of St. Justinian at Porth Stinan, where there is now a lifeboat station. The chapel is roofless, and there is little doubt that it was built for the use of mariners, as it stands on the mainland overlooking Ramsay Sound, and the passage to Ramsay Island is de-

cidedly a turbulent and rough one, for the waters seethe through the sound at the rate of some ten knots an hour at certain states of the tide. These old ruined walls of St. Justinian's Chapel must have echoed with many thankful prayers from anxious travellers and rough sailor-folk. But who was Justinian? We turn to the Rev. S. Baring-Gould for help, and he informs us that a stranger came and settled in Ramsay Island, so St. David got into his coracle, and was rowed across the sound. The stranger told him his name was Justinian, and as David found him lettered and pious he sent him two serfs to minister to his need, to cut and stack his peat, dig his ground, and catch fish for his sustenance. Whether they found the solitude of the island to be unbearable, or that Justinian was rough of tongue and temper, we know not. At any rate, they murdered their master and escaped in his boat. Then the people on the mainland determined to venerate Justinian as a saint, and built a chapel in his honour. The ruins now existing were built, however, by Bishop Vaughan in the sixteenth century. The walls are in fair preservation, and traces of arches and corbels, an arcade, a piscina, and a recess that may have been an ambry, may still be seen.

No wanderer or pilgrim can be content until he has climbed the wild barren headland of St. David's, where men and women lived and worshipped long before the dawn of what we call history. Here, on this bleak headland, can still be seen an ancient camp, whose outer wall stretches right across the head from sea to sea.

Within this rampart is a desolate stretch of moorland, and as we cross the short, soft turf and stunted bracken, we come upon two embankments of earth and another great wall built of loose stones piled up wide at the base and narrowing towards the summit, like the famous camp at Otzenhausen in Germany. Within this great wall are the homes of those ancient warriors who defended their great citadel. They are circular huts from 24 to 30 feet in diameter, and are protected from the westward by a great mass of gray lichen-covered rock. Here, on this barren promontory, we stand amid the relics of an energetic people who lived and died long

before the Roman conquerors built their town on Whitsand Bay. Menapia, with its temples, baths, and villas, is vanished like a dream, and all traces of Rome's greatness are hidden beneath hills composed of drifting sand. Here in this remote spot the worship of Christ has struggled with Celtic thought and the worship of Jupiter and other Roman gods, and now over yonder moorland cluster whitewashed cottages around a Christian church, where prayer and Eucharist has been offered for some 1,400 years.

II.

THE EPISCOPAL PALACE AND ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

Isaac Williams, the Keble of Wales, thus beautifully sings :

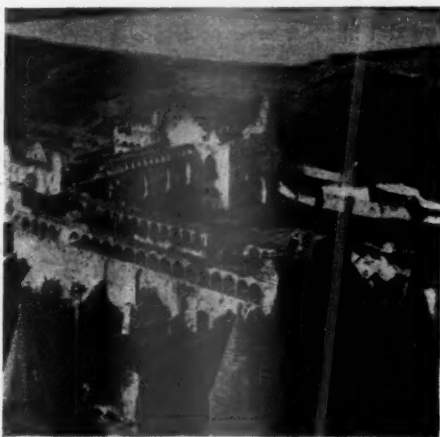
I pass'd beneath a mouldering tower,
When on me came a solemn hour
Of feelings never known before,
But which from me shall pass no more—
A scene beneath the wicket gate,
Most beautiful, most desolate !
It was St. David's ancient pile,
Chancel, nave, tower, and window'd aisle ;
And skirting all the western side
A palace fair in ruin'd pride ;
With storied range in order set,
And portal, arch, and parapet.
There hiding from the haunts of men,
In hollow of the mountain glen,
Religion's venerable hold,
With wrecks and ruin manifold,
Burst full on the astonished eye,
Hoar in sublime antiquity.

* * *
O sight forlorn ! and yet so fair
In ruin that, transfixed there,
I gazed, until I seem'd to stand
Upon a strange unearthly land,
Between the dying and the dead !
So many centuries o'er my head
Their solemn shade in silence spread.

The great cathedral stands on one side of the little river Alan, while the magnificent ruins of the vast episcopal palace are on the other. Critics declare that this palace is the finest specimen of domestic architecture, strictly ecclesiastical, in Great Britain : "Of the palace of St. David's, it is hardly too much to affirm that it is altogether unsurpassed by any existing English edifice of its own kind. One can hardly conceive any structure that more completely proclaims its

peculiar purpose. It is essentially a palace, and not a castle ; we have not here the moat, the tower, the frowning gateway, or any feature proclaiming, if not an intention of hostility, at all events a state of things involving the necessity of defence. The prominent parts are the superb rose-window of the hall, and the graceful spire of the chapel imparting an abode not of warfare, but of hospitality and religion."*

This quotation is taken from the writings of the late Bishop Basil Jones and the late Professor Freeman, and we venture to consider that these learned historians have overlooked the fact that the close was fortified,



ST. DAVID'S : EPISCOPAL PALACE (TAKEN FROM THE TOP OF THE CATHEDRAL TOWER).

and consequently the architect did not require to build a fortress instead of a palace. The river Alan answers the purpose of a moat on one side, while on the other the walls are high and only pierced with small windows, for the principal windows of the palace are arranged to open on the great quadrangle. The architectural arrangement of this quadrangle is one of the most pleasing features of a unique building. Quadrangles in many large edifices are somewhat monotonous, but in the courtyard in St. David's Palace the skilful architect has so arranged his larger buildings that they become pic-

* See *History and Antiquities of St. David's*, by Jones and Freeman, p. 189.

turesque and prominent, while the whole of the great edifice is kept at the same height.

Another striking feature of this palace is the wonderful parapet which is seen from all sides. We will allow a modern architect to describe its salient features. "It consists of a series of arches," says Mr. Philip A. Robson, "with a hollow ornamented by Gower's four-leaved flower, carried down on octagonal shafts, which rest on corbels of considerable variety about 2 feet down the wall." Above the arcade is a corbel-table, carrying a protecting battlemented cornice. The battlements have extremely narrow embrasures and loopholes. The sills of the arcade are steeply slanted outward, and the jams show the old shape of the roof and finish with a neat weathered projection. Great richness is obtained above the arcade from the various coloured stones employed. They are set in squares, alternately purple and gray, in the vousoirs of the arches and the spandrels above them, and make a mellow and harmonious chequer-work, which greatly adds to the character of the whole building.*

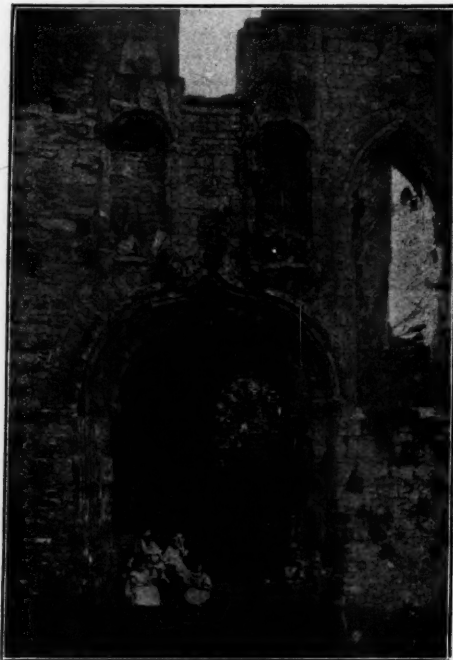
Bishop Henry Gower built his palace at St. David's about the year 1340, and similar parapets still exist at Swansea Castle and at Lamphey Palace, near Pembroke, and both are attributed to the work of this consummate Bishop-architect.

The palace is entered by a modest gateway, which leads into a quadrangle of 170 feet square. The building on our left is called the East Chapel, and was probably built before the large West Chapel was constructed. It is raised on crypts, like all the buildings in the palace, for Bishop Gower intended to run no risk in a damp residence either for himself, his household, or his many guests. The West Chapel has a graceful bell-tower, terminating in a broached spire. This chapel and its belfry turret is one of the many pleasing features of this splendid courtyard.

The Bishop's Hall (60 feet by 23 feet) is entered by seven modern steps and a porch with a semi-octagonal arch. A recess which cuts into a window at the south angle may have contained the refectory pulpit. "The usual dinner-hour," says Walcot, "was 3 p.m.

* See Bell's Cathedral Series, *St. David's*, p. 88.

... at a high table on the dais; the Superior sat in the centre of the east wall under a cross, a picture of the Doom or of the Last Supper, having the squilla bell (a small bell shaped like half an onion) on his right hand, which he rang at the beginning and end of dinner. . . . Whilst the hebdomadaries or servers of the week laid the dishes, the reader of the week began the lecture from Holy Writ or the lives of the saints in the wall pulpit." In the south-west wall is the



PORCH LEADING TO GREAT HALL OF THE
EPISCOPAL PALACE.

famous rose-window. The tracery is exceptionally beautiful. In the centre is an upright quaterfoil, and from this spring rays terminating in trefoil arches. It has been pointed out that "the inner circle is not concentric with that enclosing the tracery, but is dropped a little to create, as was often the case in these circular windows, an optical delusion. Thus the splay at the top is considerably less than at the bottom, but looks about the same. Gower's four-leaved flower

is again in evidence in the hollow of the outside edge of the splay.**

The kitchen, too, was worthy of the great establishment (26 feet by 13 feet), and the cooking was doubtless excellent. This room, with its interesting chimney, which is now, alas! fallen, was evidently domed.

An aisle leads from the kitchen to the great hall, but it is approached from the quadrangle by a richly-adorned porch the whole height of the building. The entrance has an ogee, six-centred arch, and the two vacant niches once contained statues of King Edward III. and Queen Philippa. This hall is one of the chief glories of the palace, and it measures 116 feet by 31 feet; but this includes a small apartment of about 30 feet, which was originally a drawing-room.

The shrine of St. David attracted so many pilgrims that a large guest-house became a necessity in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, for the Bishop was bound to entertain all who came to the cathedral. However, Bishop Gower built a palace which even royalty on several occasions deemed worthy of their attention.

It is said that Bishop Barlow (1536-1549) initiated the work of destruction by removing the lead from the roof to provide portions for his daughters, who married five Bishops. This Bishop endeavoured to remove the see to Carmarthen. "Barlow's letter to Cromwell on this subject strongly urges the removal, partly on account of the inconvenient situation, and partly because the hopes of Protestantism rested on getting rid of the *religio loci*."†

Although the palace is forsaken by its ancient occupants, and no hospitality is now dispensed to the pilgrim, yet he may linger in this peaceful place, and lie upon the soft greensward in the great courtyard, as the shadows lengthen and glossy jackdaws caw from the ivied walls, and smaller birds twitter to each other from parapet and ruined arch. Here he may rest amid a great ruin, hoary with age and beautiful with ivy, dream of the past, picture festivities in the famous banqueting-hall, and view the

long procession of pilgrims—Kings and Queens, knights and squires, Bishops, priests, and humbler folk—who have passed through yonder ruined entrance-gate, seeking food and shelter in Bishop Gower's mighty guest-house.

Retracing our steps towards the cathedral, we cross the river Alan, and seek the ruined chapel of St. Mary's College. The college was founded conjointly by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, his wife Blanche, and Bishop Adam Houghton, in 1377. How-



EPISCOPAL PALACE: THE GREAT WHEEL WINDOW OF THE BANQUETING-HALL.

ever, it was endowed solely by the Bishop for the maintenance of a master, seven priest-fellows, and two choristers. The early Perpendicular chapel is built on a large crypt, and being contiguous to the stream, it has been compared to the chapel and hall of Magdalen College, Oxford. The great east window must have been a fine example of Perpendicular work, and the ruin which remains shows that the architect had an eye for fine proportion and much subtlety of detail. The tower was built for a broached

* See Bell's Cathedral Series, *St. David's*, p. 91.

† See *The History and Antiquities of St. David's*, by Jones and Freeman, p. 330.

spire, which was never erected, as there was some settlement, being built too near the Alan. Consequently, a great buttress was added to the south-west angle, which is still a very prominent feature.

Bishop Houghton (1361-1389) was an energetic ruler of the See of St. David's, and he established cathedral schools, endowed the choristers, and erected the Vicar's college. He was Lord Chancellor to Edward III. and for the first year of Richard II. On January 27, 1377, at the opening of Parliament, he preached from the text, "Ye suffer fools gladly, seeing that you yourselves are wise," and applied it, that his audience being wise, desired to hear him, who was otherwise. Houghton was contemporary with Chaucer, Wycliff, and John of Gaunt; and there is a legend which Browne Willis found in an Elizabethan manuscript that Houghton was excommunicated by Pope Clement VI., and that the Bishop retaliated by excommunicating the Pope, while a window in the college chapel commemorated the event pictorially. Clement died (1352), however, before Houghton was Bishop, and was succeeded by Innocent VI. Nevertheless, the story may be correct. The names may, perchance, have been confounded, or the Pope was perhaps the Antipope, Robert of Geneva, known at Avignon as Clement VII. "Although the story is of doubtful authenticity," says a modern writer, "it is quite in accord with Houghton's vigorous character, being, as he was, the friend of Chaucer and John of Gaunt."* Bishop Houghton was no mere figure-head, for at the time of the peasants' revolt all England echoed with the rhyme:

When Adam delled and Eve span,
Who was then a gentleman?

Bishop Houghton seized the occasion, and satisfied his people by enacting "various statutes, among them one regulating the rate of wages and the price of beer among his 'subjects' within the lordship of Pebidiog."

* See Bell's Cathedral Series, *St. David's*, p. 85.

(To be continued.)

The Gipsy Folk-Tale of the Two Brothers.

By WILLIAM E. A. AXON, HON. LL.D., F.R.S.L.

THE stories told by the tent-fires of the wandering gipsies have in recent years received considerable attention. The late Mr. Francis Hinde Groome in 1899 published an important book on the subject, and at an earlier date Mr. H. T. Crofton, another expert in Romany lore, read a valuable and suggestive paper on the same topic before the Manchester Library Club (*Manchester Quarterly*, 1882, p. 15).

Amongst the stories given by Mr. Groome is a short version of the tale of the Two Brothers as it is told in the Bukovina. He also gives a Hungarian variant, in which three brothers are the personages. The story of the Two Brothers is given in a longer form by Dr. Franz Miklosich (*Ueber die Mundarten der Zigeuner Europa's*, iv., p. 44).

"There were two brothers, the one poor, the other rich. And the rich one said, 'Come, brother, let us go to visit our father.' The rich one provided himself with food for the journey, but the other was forced to go empty-handed. They had gone a good distance on their way when the rich one, being hungry, pulled forth his provisions and commenced to eat. Then the other one said, 'Brother, give me also a little bread.' 'First give me one of your eyes, and then I will.' And the poor fellow took out one of his eyes, and gave it to his brother in return for a piece of bread. On they went, for it was a long way, and by-and-by the poor one begged his brother to give him one more piece of bread. 'Give me your other eye,' answered his brother, 'and I will give you bread to eat.' And so hungry was the poor man, that for a crust of bread he plucked out his other eye, and made himself blind. Then his brother took him by the hand, and led him under a cross, and left him there. In the night time some demons came and sat on the cross, and he overheard what they said. And the oldest of them asked the others what they had been doing during the

past day. One said that he had stopped the supply of water in a certain city; another that he had caused an Emperor's daughter to be in a torment of pain, halfway between life and death; and another that he had enjoyed a rare day of it, for he had made one brother dig out his eyes at the order of another. But he added that if the blind man only knew of it, there was a stream near the cross, and if he washed himself in it, he would recover his sight. The other two demons also said, each with regard to his own work, that the water would flow again in the city if the citizens would go on to a certain mountain and raise a stone which was lying upon it, and that the Emperor's daughter would become well again if she knew that there was a certain frog lying under her couch, and if she made a lotion and put the frog in the lotion and then washed herself in it. While they were talking, the cocks crew, and frightened them away, for they knew that the light was at hand. And the man drew himself along to the stream, feeling the ground all the time with his hand, until he found the water. And he washed his face in it, and as soon as he had done so fresh eyes were given to him, and he could see as well as before. And he went to the city where the water was stopped, and he said to the people, 'What will you give me if I make the water to flow again?' 'Whatever you may ask.' 'Come, then, with me on to a certain mountain, and bring iron levers with you.' So they went, and raised the stone, and the water flowed without ceasing. Then the citizens were overjoyed, and they asked him what he wished for; and he said a car with two horses, and the car to be full of gold. 'And they gave him what he asked for. Next he went to the palace of the Emperor whose daughter was ill. 'What will you give me if I make her well again?' 'Whatever you demand.' Then he bade them boil some water, and he found the frog which the demons had spoken of, and he put it in the water, and made a lotion. And the Princess was washed in the lotion, and she became stronger and more beautiful than ever. And they asked him what they should give him. 'Give me,' he said, 'two horses and a car full of gold, and lend me also a driver to

drive me home.' When he reached home he sent a servant to his brother to borrow a measure. And his brother asked the servant why he wanted a measure, and he told him that it was to measure money with. Then he sent the measure to his brother, and followed to see what it all meant. And when he saw his brother with all the money he had got, he asked him where he had got it and the horses from. 'I got it all where you left me.' 'Take me there, too, brother, for I'm sorry for my unkindness to you.' 'Don't be sorry. I'll take you there, as you wish it.' And they both went to the place where the one had taken one of his eyes out. And now the other said, 'Brother, give me a piece of bread.' 'I will if you will give me one of your eyes.' His brother took out one of his eyes and gave it him for the bread. Then again he asked him for another piece of bread. 'Not unless you give me your other eye.' So he plucked that out also, and gave it in return for bread, and in this way he became blind, as his brother had been before. Then his brother took him by the hand and led him under the cross and left him there. Again, in the middle of the night, the demons came, and again the oldest of them asked the others what they had been doing, but one whispered, 'Do not speak, for last night the blind man was under the cross while we were talking, and he made himself eyes, and he caused the water to flow again, and healed the Emperor's daughter. Stop where you are while I search under the cross.' And there he found the blind man. 'Here he is!' the demon cried, and down the others rushed, and tore him into pieces. So the man died."

This curious story is found in varying forms in countries far apart, and among many different races. Mr. W. A. Clouston has devoted a chapter to this particular type of story (*Popular Tales and Fictions*, i. 249, 464), and mentions German, Norse, Portuguese, Kabyle, Kirghis, Arabic, Russian, Indian, and Persian versions. It forms part of one of the recensions of the *Thousand and One Nights*, and Chauvin, in his remarkable *Bibliographie Arabe*—an excellent work—gives a lengthy list of that which has been written on the subject. From

him we learn that there are also Mongolian and Turkish versions. From the fact that the tale is current in Ceylon, Mr. Clouston conjectures that it is of Buddhist origin. This is not improbable, for the Buddhist missionaries, like the preaching friars of the Middle Ages, made free use of stories and fables to illustrate and enforce the moral of their sermons. One of the most interesting of the versions is that contained in the *Heft Menzer* of Hâtifi, which has been translated by Sir Gore Ouseley (*Biographical Notices of Persian Poets*, p. 279). In this the chief characters are named Kheir (Good) and Shar (Wicked). This is a highly-wrought literary form of the story. When Shar is taxed with his wickedness he not unnaturally claims that his fate was written in his name, and that no punishment should be awarded to one who has only carried out the decrees of Destiny.

We have seen that this gipsy folk-tale is known, in one form or other, in many parts alike of East and West. How have these narratives been conveyed from land to land? How have they become localized in so many different places? Mr. Groome has suggested that, as many European folk-tales have their Oriental parallels, the connecting-link may be found in the wandering gipsies who, starting from India, have made their way further and further westward. From the banks of the holy river Ganges to the Golden Gates of the Pacific, the Romany tribes have, by many devious paths, made their pilgrimage through the centuries. The stories current among them only began to be collected at a comparatively late period, and doubtless many have been lost. But, almost without exception, those that remain are easily paralleled in the popular fictions of other races. Is it at all probable that a people dwelling so much apart from the races of the various countries they have traversed would have had so great an influence in shaping the household stories and fairy-tales? I think not. That they may have had some influence is possible; that they have had any great influence is unlikely.

Apart from its interest as an ethnological document, the story of the Two Brothers has some value as an example of the primitive

treatment of ethical problems, and perhaps as an instance of the popular faith that evil ought to be, and is, rewarded with evil. The *lex talionis* is a crude form of morals not yet wholly extinct.



The Chapel of St. Thomas, Meppershall.

BY CONSTANCE ISHERWOOD.

IN the parish of Meppershall, in Bedfordshire, surrounded by farm buildings and elms, and situate in the midst of meadows, is a beautiful little structure of venerable aspect, supported by massive buttresses, that has all the appearance of a miniature church, and only requires a tiny bell-cote to complete the illusion.

This remarkable edifice is St. Thomas's Chapel, and was dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket when it was reared, as far ago as 1150, by the monks and nuns of Chicksands Priory, for the benefit of the workpeople on this their Grange farm. Chicksands Priory, only two miles distant, was founded by Rohesia, the wife of Payn de Beauchamp, for white canons and nuns of the Order of Gilbert of Sempringham, and the Countess was "so passionately attached" to her "new foundation" that she desired to be interred in the chapter house. As was customary with the Gilbertines, the number resident in their houses was limited, so that Chicksands Priory was "limited to 55 professed brothers and 120 sisters; but they might have more labouring associates on their farms and granges, as at Chapel Farm."

Of the old grange itself no trace remains, the present homestead being comparatively modern; but, by great good-fortune, the ancient chapel of St. Thomas has been preserved, a noble example of religious zeal, for truly indeed "it speaks well for the old house of Chicksands that they should have cared so much for their workpeople on this farm as to build them a handsome and substantial chapel in which to perform their daily devotions."

St. Thomas's Chapel is built of massive blocks of Totternhoe stone, interspersed with flint and tiles, and the walls are immensely thick. The interior consists of a chancel

to the use of a barn for the last two centuries, and its beautiful windows have long been blocked up; but it is a matter for congratulation that it has been so well kept in



CHAPEL OF ST. THOMAS, MEPPERSHALL: NORMAN DOORWAY.

and nave, and measures 51 feet 3 inches in length, by 19 feet in width. The roof is supported by oaken beams, big and strong, coeval with the building. Unfortunately, this rare little sanctuary has been perverted
VOL. II.

repair, and that it still retains its ancient characteristics.

In the chancel are two large, round-headed niches, one on either side, the remains of Norman windows; and on the south side is

a square aperture, now bricked up, that originally pierced the wall, which is thought to have been a confessional window. The exterior is still more interesting than the interior, and displays the delicate tracery of the windows to better advantage.

On the north side of the nave is the ancient doorway, a superb example of Norman work, very rich and chaste. The arch mouldings, enriched with chevrons and "round billets," are as beautiful and clear-cut as the day when they were first chiselled; while in the jambs are four exquisite capitals, minus their shafts, ornamented by a graceful design resembling point-lace. This lovely Norman doorway is as fine as any to be found in Bedfordshire.

There are two beautiful little Decorated windows on either side of the nave, with delicately formed tracery branching into flowing curves in the crown of the arch. These windows were inserted in 1360. Traces of a priest's doorway, Norman work, are still to be seen on the north side of the chancel. The Tudor windows, with their square "heads," were inserted in 1500, so that no less than three periods of architecture are represented in this picturesque little building. The east window, according to all accounts, was very fine, but whether Decorated or Perpendicular is not known. No traces of it now exist.

Several windows in the cloisters of Chicksands Priory are filled with bits of ancient glass, pieced together, that were bought by Sir George Osborn, Bart., during the eighteenth century, of the churchwardens of several churches in this county, and it is highly probable that some of the stained glass belonging to St. Thomas's Chapel was appropriated in this manner. Another remarkable feature of the exterior is that the chancel roof is 2 feet higher than that of the nave.

Many years ago "Chapel Farm," as it is called, was in Hertfordshire, and St. Thomas's Chapel is mentioned by the four historians of that county—*i.e.*, Nathaniel Salmon, Sir Henry Chauncy, Clutterbuck, and John E. Cussans—but the boundary has since been altered by a distance of three miles.

Nathaniel Salmon, whose father was the Rector of Meppershall 1672-1706, tells us

that the "Rector of Mepsal . . . every Ascension Day, after having read the first service in the church, he reads the second (*i.e.*, the Communion Service) in that barn, which is the chapel." This custom has been discontinued for many years, owing to the distressing fact that a labouring man committed suicide by hanging himself on one of the cross-beams, and St. Thomas's Chapel was never reconsecrated. Salmon wonders "who it was that endowed Chicksands with *this* in Mepsal . . . it must be presumed 'twas one who had considerable Manors in Hertfordshire, and great privileges annexed to them, because we find *this* of Mepsal taken into that county, tho' encompassed on every side by Bedfordshire. There are but *two* we have any Pretence to fix upon with this qualification: the one is William de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, who undoubtedly had Lands in Hertfordshire; He in his Donation of Chippenham to the Knights Hospitallers, excepts the Lands of Chicksand; the other is Simon de Bello-campo (*i.e.*, or Beauchamp), son of Pain and Rohesia. He is said to have given in the 7th or 8th of King John the Chapel of Eastwick in Hertfordshire to the Abbey of Chicksands, which was his mother's foundation. These lands have been, since the Dissolution, in the hands of the Earl of Kent (*i.e.*, of Silsoe, Beds.). By report they were exchanged with him for the Manor of Steppingley (*i.e.*, near Amptill) by the Crown. From the Earl they were conveyed to Gray Longueville, Esq. (*i.e.*, of Shillington Bury, Beds.), from whom they descended to his son Henry, and from him to his son Gray, who sold them to Christ's Hospital in London." This was written in 1728, and St. Thomas's Chapel is still in the possession of Christ's Hospital, who have lately had it restored. In the "Taxation" of Pope Nicholas IV., dated 1291, this grange farm is thus mentioned: "Grange of Chapel of St. Thomas—land, rents, meadows . . . £6 17s. od."

It is greatly to be hoped that this "haunt of ancient peace" may long remain to bring joy to the hearts of lovers of antiquities, and that future generations will respect the command of the Holy Scriptures: "Remove not the ancient landmark."

The Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, 1813-1873.

BY ALECK ABRAHAMS.

(Continued from p. 64.)



ALTHOUGH the amount realized was hardly a fourth of the reputed cost of the various exhibits, their proprietor decided to continue in business as an auctioneer, and in a two-page 4to. circular called attention to the favourable position of the Egyptian Sale Rooms* for this purpose, the eminently satisfactory arrangement of the rooms, and his own exceptional experience in buying and selling specimens of natural history, curiosities, antiques, etc. In addition to a woodcut of the exterior, there is a pretty plate showing a fine large room. The following is worth quoting from the same circular:

"A private gallery 40 feet long will be reserved to facilitate the sale of such articles as the delicacy of their respective proprietors may be reluctant to expose to the public. Into this none can be admitted without an order from the proprietor."

¶ The first sale was held June 14, 1819,† when the museum of Joseph Hullet, Esq., of Austin Friars, consisting of quadrupeds, birds, etc., was sold. On June 23 and two following days a sale took place of

"A genuine and entire collection of singular works of art made by the different officers and other people on board the various ships employed in circumnavigating the globe or on discoveries, particularly those made by Byron, Wallis, Cook, and others of the first navigators in the present reign, consisting of almost every article worthy of notice made (before the use of iron was introduced) by the natives of different islands and other places visited, among which are many of the first attraction in respect of rarity, singularity, and beauty of workmanship. At the same time will be sold various South Sea and other shells, some minerals, and other curious objects of natural history, etc."

* "Mr. Bullock's Egyptian Sale Rooms" are described in Ackerman's *Repository*, September, 1819. An excellent coloured plate illustrates the interior.

† *Times*, June 14, 1819.

This general description applies to a large part of the collection brought together by Bullock before leaving Liverpool, and the suggestion is, therefore, that they had been sent on tour in the interim, or intentionally left out of the great sale April to June, 1819.

The change in popular taste probably explains the discontinuance of these natural history sales; the enthusiasm of private collectors for this and its allied subjects of conchology and geology was almost dead, and the demand was confined to public museums. Bullock evidently was alive to this alteration in taste; even while the dispersal of his own collection was proceeding, he had on exhibition* a pair of The Wapeti or Great Nondescript Elks."

Nine had been bred in the neighbourhood of London, and the proprietor offered to dispose of some for gentlemen's parks.

This was the commencement of a long and remarkably varied succession of shows and exhibitions, that followed each other so rapidly that it is necessary to present the list in a more condensed form:

1820.

M. Jerricault's large picture of The Last Survivors of the Crew of the French frigate, *The Medusa*, on a raft.

1821.

Belzoni's Exhibition of Casts of the Tomb of Psammuthis, King of Thebes, discovered by him. Also models of Egyptian temples, etc. On the first day it was opened, May 1, 1,900 persons paid the admission charge of 2s. 6d. each.

1822.

The Exhibition of the Egyptian Tomb was announced to close at the end of May, "when Mr. Belzoni will dispose of the Tomb and all the antiquities connected with it."†

Joannes Holm, a native Norwegian Laplander, with his wife, child, reindeer, etc. Another great success. £100 a day was taken for six consecutive weeks. Some of the reindeer were sold.

* *Morning Post*, May 13, 1819.

† In the *Morning Chronicle*, January 12, 1822, he advertised that the "Casts of the Tomb and Egyptian Antiquities will be for sale after April 1st."

A so-called Mermaid, visited by 400 daily. In *Manners and Customs of the Japanese* (1841) this "Mermaid"—the head and shoulders of a monkey neatly attached to a headless fish—is proved to have been manufactured in Japan, and brought to Europe by an American adventurer, who valued it at £1,000.

"The Wapeti or Gigantic Elk" of the Missouri. One was shown harnessed to a light trap and another saddled.

"The African Museum of Natural History," opened December 27. The collection of natural history specimens made during twenty years' residence at the Cape of Good Hope and interior of Africa by M. Villette. Also a collection of 370 specimens of birds from Java, a living Gnu, a pair of "non-descript" dogs, etc.

1823.

The African Museum. A skeleton of an hippopotamus, the only one in England, added.

Haydon's picture, "The Raising of Lazarus." The "description" was written by the artist.

1824.

An Esquimaux Man and Woman.

"Hatching Chickens by Artificial Heat."

Bullock returned from Mexico, and opened his exhibition of "Ancient Mexican Memorabilia," a collection to illustrate the ancient state of Mexico. To this he soon added:

"Modern Mexico."*

"This exhibition consists of a panoramic view of the celebrated city and beautiful valley of that name, taken by Mr. W. Bullock in 1823, and the first ever offered to the public eye. In the foreground is an Indian hut, completely furnished and inhabited by the only Mexican-Indian who has visited Europe since the natives sent by Cortes to the King of Spain."

* J. and W. Burford exhibited at Leicester Square, in 1826, a panorama of Mexico, "painted by the Proprietors from Drawings taken in the summer of 1823, and brought to this country by W. Bullock." A similar panorama, said to be painted by Robert Burford, assisted by H. C. Selous, was shown at the same place in 1853.

In December Bullock exhibited a "superb set of arras or tapestry for which the Cartoons by Raphael were the original designs." The set consisted of nine pieces each 14 feet high by 20 feet in length. These formed part of the thirteen pieces which were sold in the Duc d'Albe's collection, 1877. Finally they were cleaned and repaired for Baron d'Erlanger, who presented them to the nation. They are now in the King's Gallery, Hampton Court.

1825.

Bullock's Mexican Museum remained until September, when it was sold by auction.

"Travels at Home." "Switzerland in Piccadilly." M. Gaudin's Model showing every Mountain, Glacier, Lake, Town, and Village "upon an exact scale."

Burmese State Carriage and Throne. The carriage was captured by Lieut.-Colonel Miles, C.B., on September 9, 1824, "with the workmen who built it and all their accounts; from them it was ascertained the total cost exceeded a lac of rupees," then about £12,500. The Throne was studded with 20,000 gems.

1826.

Exhibition of "The Rath," or Burmese Imperial State Carriage, continued.

The Musical Sisters. Two children, four and six years of age, harpist and pianist.

"The Adoration of St. Antonio of Padua." An altar-piece by Murillo from the Capuchin Convent at Cadiz.

1827.

The Tyrolese Singers. Four men and one woman.

"The Pecilorama Views," painted by Clarkson Stanfield.

1828.

Enamel Paintings by Madame Jaquolot. "They are only six in number, but one might hang over them with delight for a whole day."

"A series of Pictures representing some of the most important Battles fought by the French Armies in Egypt, Italy, Germany, and Spain between the years 1792 and 1812. Painted by General Baron le Jeune, an officer

of the Engineers, who took drawings and plans at the time and subsequently authenticated them by revisiting the spots."

Haydon's picture of "The Mock Election" in the King's Bench. Bought by George IV. for 800 guineas, and sent from the Egyptian Hall to St. James's Palace.

1829.

The Siamese Twins. First visit, then aged eighteen.

"The Troubadors." A musical entertainment.

1830.

"The Prague Minstrels." A Bohemian band of wind instrumentalists attired in the costume of the country.

Michael Boai. The "Chin Chopper," à la Buckhorse. Songs and recitations by Madame Boai and violin solos by M. Engel.

"Vox Bipartitus, or two voices in one."

"Tableaux Vivants," ancient pictures represented by living figures.

A large picture, by J. Rawson Walker, of "The Deluge," also other works by the same artist.

1831.

Model of the "Theatre Francaise" in Paris.

A Cobra di Capello, the first brought alive to Europe.

Two Orang Outangs and a Chimpanzee.

A "double-sighted boy," M'Kean, aged eight years.

Scrymgeour's picture of "The First Sign in Egypt."

The Egyptian Hall converted into a bazaar.

1832.

"Exhibition of the Etruscan Museum of Antique Vases, beautifully wrought Gold Ornaments, a superb collection of 500 Antique Bronzes lately arrived from Italy, and other curiosities, all of them 3,000 years old, dug up at Canino, the estate of Lucien Buonaparte, Prince of Canino, from the Tombs of the Etruscan Kings, discovered to be the ruins of the ancient Vitalonia which existed previous to the foundation of Rome."

At the same time there was showing "A Collection of Fine Pictures," including works by Domenichino, Caracci, Guido, Titian, etc.

"To be seen from ten to dusk. Admittance, one shilling. The whole or part to be disposed of."

"The Brothers Koeller." Singers from Switzerland.

Haydon's picture "Xenophon and the Ten Thousand," also "The Mock Election," lent by George IV., and other works by the same artist.

1833.

On Saturday, March 9, at twelve o'clock in the "Large Room," Mr. George Robins offered for sale "without a limited price to close an unsettled account" the balance of the lease—forty years. The particulars of sale are worth reprinting, but here a few extracts must suffice:

"Particulars, etc., of the Egyptian Hall, situate in the best part of Piccadilly and occupying an immense frontage in that splendid street; it is nearly opposite to Old Bond Street, and the space of grounds which it covers renders it especially adapted and pre-eminent for all purposes connected with Literary Institutions and Lecture Rooms, Concerts, Theatrical Exhibitions, and Picture Galleries, and, though last not least, for Auction Rooms. Indeed, it would be easy to select many more, and the only real difficulty would be to suggest what it is not decidedly qualified for where situation and convenience are accounted worthy auxiliaries. It has been omitted to include a Club House in its qualifications; it is, however, not to be doubted that its innumerable advantages would cause many of its less fortunate rivals to hide their diminished heads. It may be further remarked, opposite as the purpose may seem, and confirmatory of the universal applicability of this property, that propositions have been made for converting the edifice into a Chapel."

The original ground-rent was £300 a year. The building was then let at £1,500 a year, but as "instant possession" could be obtained, arrears of rent were presumably the cause of sale. The ground-floor shops were let off on short terms to Mr. Reece and Mr. Willis, each paying £200 per annum. As a final inducement the prospectus states:

"The revenue derivable from this splendid Establishment, like most other businesses, varied, but when it is stated that Twenty Thousand Pounds were received here from the Exhibition of Napoleon's Carriage, and more than half that sum from the Reindeer Exhibition," etc.

1834.

Exhibition of Paintings, including Raphael's "Holy Family," Correggio's "Hope feeding Love," and other canvases by Claude, da Vinci, etc.

"The estimated value of these works is marked in legible characters, in particular the Raphael at £15,000, the Correggio at £12,000, and the Claude at £2,500. Of this we will only say there is nothing like asking enough; the real value is admitted to be what it will fetch."*

1835.

Views of Paris painted by M. Dupressoir.

1837.

"A Living Male Child with four hands, four arms, four legs, four feet, and two bodies." Born at Stalybridge.

South African Museum. Organized and the Exhibits provided by "A Society which exists in South Africa under the title of 'The Cape of Good Hope Association for Exploring Central Africa.'"

Masquerade Balls.

1838.

Le Brun's picture of The Battle of Arbela, embossed on copper by Szantpetery.

Model of the Battle of Waterloo by Captain Siborne. It had over 190,000 figures, and was remarkably accurate in all its minute detail.

The Bayaders or Dancing Girls—temple attendants. There were five in all, with three men musicians. Mr. Yates, of the Adelphi, brought them to London to take part in "A Race for the Rarities or the Bayaders," first produced October 1, 1838. This and their afternoon performance at the

* *Bell's Weekly Messenger*, April 5, 1834.

Egyptian Hall failed to recoup the heavy expense of their engagement—£5,000.

1839.

The American mammoth ox, "Brother Jonathan." It weighed 4,000 pounds, and was bred at Claremont, New Hampshire, by the "Honourable" Isaac Hubbard.

Skeleton of a Mammoth Ox.

"Pictorial Storm at Sea," introducing Grace Darling and the wreck of the *Forfarshire*.

1840.

"The Ung-Ka-Puti, or Active Gibbon from Sumatra." Purchased from the Clifton Zoological Gardens, where it had been brought on arrival in England in 1839.

Exhibition of Aubusson Carpets.

"The Bioplulax, or Life and Property Protector."

Haydon's large Picture of "The General Anti-Slavery Convention."

A moving diorama of Constantinople, etc., with explanatory letter written by Albert Smith and Shirley Brooks.*

Catlin's "North American Indian Museum." Portraits of Distinguished Chiefs and other Paintings.

1841.

Catlin's "North American Indian Gallery." Its contents included 310 Portraits of Chiefs, 200 Views of Villages, Religious Ceremonies, Dances, Ball Plays, Buffalo Hunts, etc.—in all, 3,000 full-length figures. Also Indian Costumes, Houses, Implements, etc. "Everything from a Wigwam to a Rattle."

The great Pennard Cheese. Afterwards presented to the Queen.

1842.

Catlin's "North American Indian Gallery and Museum." A Model of Niagara Falls was added, and an explanatory lecture delivered twice daily by Mr. Catlin.†

Cantelo's "Patent Hydro-Incubator." "Chickens always hatching!" This was shown in Pall Mall as the "Eccaleobion

* First visit (see exhibitions for 1849).

† Catlin's highly appreciated works on the North American Indians are known to most, but their author is not generally recognised as the successful showman.

Machine," and ultimately it was removed to Leicester Square.

"The Grand Centrifugal Railway." This was probably its first exhibition in London. At a later date it was shown in Great Windmill Street. "The Patent Signal Telegraph" was also an attraction.

The Missouri Leviathan Skeleton ("Missourium Theristrocaulodon"), and other remains of the mammoth discovered or collected by Mr. A. Koch during 1840.

1843.

"Venice," a model with 102 churches, 340 bridges, 135 large palaces, 927 small palaces, 471 canals, and 18,479 houses. It cost over £2,000 to make.

Sir George Hayter's great picture of "The First Reformed Parliament" on 170 square feet of canvas; 375 figures were shown half life-size. There was also shown by the same artist "The Trial of Lord William Russell, 1683," and "The Sixth Day of the Trial of the Late Queen Caroline."*

"The Napoleon Museum or Illustrated History of Europe, from Louis XIV. to the Emperor Napoleon." Shown in the large room on the ground-floor, which had been elaborately decorated for the purpose.†

"From an antechamber in which the light is judiciously subdued to impress the visitor with the magnificence of the scene about to be witnessed, the museum is reached by an arched entrance. The walls of the Saloon are hung with blue velvet, enriched with a massive gilt cornice, and the ceiling is studded with bees, a favourite emblem of the Emperor."

John Sainsbury, the proprietor of the museum, was unidentified for very many years. This notice from the *Pictorial Times* of May 4, 1843, refers to the "public-spirited proprietor who having in the course of twenty-five years brought together this remarkable

* The book of the exhibition, with its large plates of outline portraits, is of considerable interest.

† The descriptive catalogue, with green and gilt covers, is frequently met with. It is an excellent production, but evidently when first published did not sell largely, as a great number of copies appear in the sale of 1865.

collection, originally contemplated by him as a source of historical instruction to himself and private friends, he has, at the recommendation of many noblemen and gentlemen, thrown it open for public inspection, making it a National Museum, which, influencing as the subject has the destinies of Europe, it may be so justly considered."

This very interesting collection remained on exhibition for about eighteen months, and was then apparently retained by its proprietor until 1865, when the greater part was sold by Messrs. Sotheby. The sale was held Monday, February 6, and three following days, 965 lots realizing a total of £1,122 9s. There were books, prints, engravings, drawings, paintings, bronzes, medals, and coins; but lots 383-963 are all autograph letters, State papers, etc.

This will give a general idea of the contents of the museum that was probably less popular than many others held in this building, but second to none for the interest of its exhibits.

In Catlin's Gallery "Eleven Canadian Indians, the O-Jib-Ways." Exhibition of War Dances, etc.

1844.

In Catlin's "North Indian Gallery" Fourteen Indians and their Interpreter.*

"This exceedingly picturesque Group, with their shorn and crested heads, will give their war and other dances, songs, games, etc., all of which will be fully explained by Mr. Catlin."

German Lilliputians in a "Dramatic Pantomime Ballet of Action entitled 'Napoleon's Generosity.'"

1845.

"General Tom Thumb" (Charles S. Stratton) in Catlin's Indian Gallery.†

"In various Costumes and Characters gives a history of himself; represents Napoleon Bonaparte in full military costume; the Grecian Statues; and will also appear in the Court Dress he had the honour of wearing three times before

* They afterwards encamped at Lords' Cricket Ground.

† Mr. Barnum's first venture on this side of the Atlantic.

Her Majesty and the Court at Buckingham Palace."

The exhibition realized £125 a day.

Pictures by Haydon, "The Banishment of Aristides," etc. This was intended as part of a series of six designs for the embellishment of the old House of Lords in 1812. It was now brought forward with a view to competing for the decoration of the new Houses of Parliament. While the adjoining rooms were crowded to excess at each of General Tom Thumb's receptions, hardly half a dozen people visited these pictures in a week.

(To be concluded.)



The Norwich City Records.*

BY THE REV. CANON RAVEN, D.D., F.S.A.

T was indeed an excellent scheme of the Corporation of Norwich to acquire the ancient castle. After it was carried out in 1894 so as to provide a new Muniment Room, then came about a rearrangement of documents, then a revised catalogue, now a publication of selected documents. The first volume, dealing with the municipal history, has recently appeared under the judicious editorship of a valued local antiquary, the Rev. William Hudson. It will be supplemented by a second, to be entrusted to another well-known archæologist, Mr. J. C. Tingey, M.A., F.S.A., the honorary archivist of the city. Many indeed are the cities and boroughs where the good example of the old capital of East Anglia may be followed.

An introduction occupying 146 pages is a phenomenon, and in this instance a most acceptable one. The average student without it would have been lost in a maze of charters at first start, and his perplexities

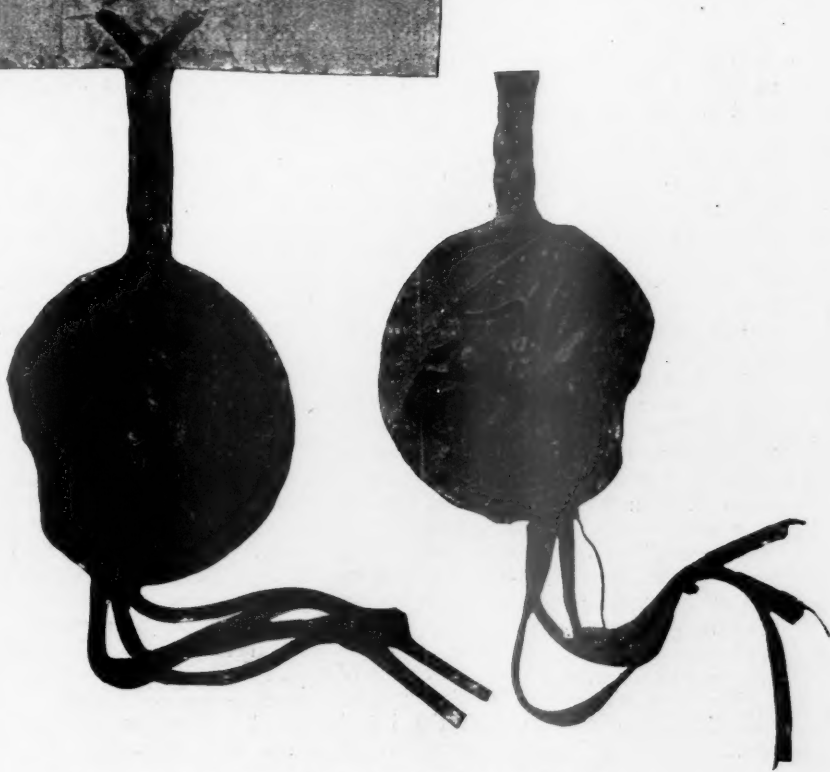
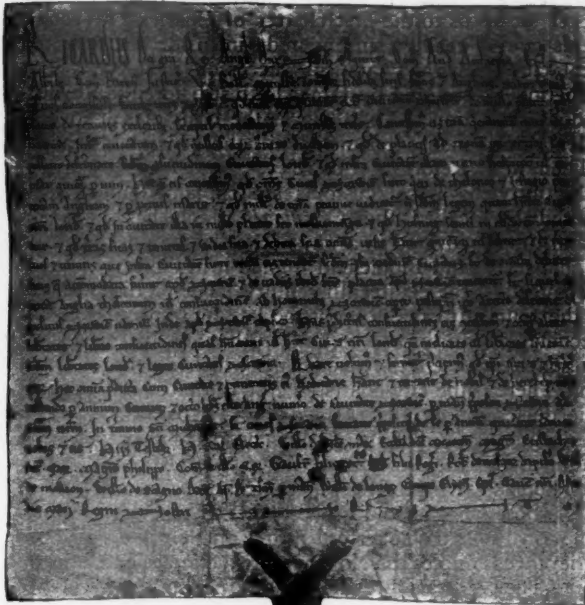
* *The Records of the City of Norwich*, vol. i. Compiled and edited by the Rev. W. Hudson, M.A., F.S.A., and J. C. Tingey, M.A., F.S.A. Eleven plates. Norwich and London: Jarrold and Sons, 1906. Royal 8vo., pp. cxlvi, 456. Price 25s. We are indebted to the publishers for the loan of the block.

might have proved an obstacle to his progress to petitions, complaints, agreements, proceedings of the City Assembly, civil pleas, gaol deliveries, litigation, police, and militia.

The earliest mention of the name of the city is in 1002, when, as the *Saxon Chronicle* relates, "Swegen came with his fleet to Northwic and wasted and burned the burh." But the editor quotes William of Poitiers, the Conqueror's chaplain, as identifying it with *Venta Icenorum*, which also answers to it in the mileage and surroundings of Antonine's Itinerary. This being clearly a British town, some will not be inclined to accept the view that the castle mound is Norman, though possibly added to before the Norman building crowned it. The trenches do not seem to differ in their character from recognised British trenches in other parts of England.

The first of the records is the description of Norwich in Domesday Book. The usual reference here to the days of Edward the Confessor shows 1,320 burgesses in the city, of nearly all of whom the King and the Earl had soc and custom, the small remainder being under Stigand and Harold respectively. At the Domesday Survey there is the same falling-off which is so often observable. There are only 665 burgesses in place of 1,238, though 480 borders are named who are too poor to pay custom. Stigand's men had fallen from 50 to 39, and there were 9 houses void; Harold's from 32 to 15, and there were 17 houses in the occupation of the castle. The mention of 35 French burgesses "in Novo Burgo" is noticeable. Stigand's burgesses soon disappeared. Within four years of Harold's fall came his deprivation, and his men dropped into royal or episcopal citizens, for before the century was out populous Norwich drew the See from Thetford. Then came the Priory, and these changes were not favourable to municipal life.

The earliest charter is not dated, but Mr. Hudson shows that it must almost certainly have been granted in 1158, in the spring or summer. It is merely a confirmation of rights existing in the time of Henry I. Two charters, of Richard I. (1194) and John (1199), designate the burgesses as "cives" and the borough as "civitas." This marks



THE CHARTER OF RICHARD I.: THE FIRST NORWICH CHARTER.

an epoch in the history of Norwich. They are to have not only specified privileges, but also "omnes alias libertates et liberas consuetudines quas habuerunt vel habent ciues nostri Londonie quando meliores vel liberiores habuerunt secundum libertatas Londonie et leges ciuitatis Norwici." An excellent facsimile of this charter is given. Then we pursue our way through the rest of the thirty charters, the last being that granted by Charles II. (March 22, 1683), and from time to time we find serious constitutional changes. The first charter of Henry IV. (1404) substitutes a mayor and two sheriffs for the four bailiffs of earlier days. The city becomes a county, but the working of the new scheme led, as usual, to considerable friction. There were two parties, "la greindre partie de les citezeins et la Commonalte," and "les prudes hommes," and the former in 1414 addressed their complaint to that "good old Sir Thomas Erpingham" of Shakespearian fame, whose gateway is one of the most noteworthy objects in the city. Among their grievances is one about the election of mayor. They had chosen William Appleyard, who continued in office till the other party deposed him and substituted Walter Danyel. The reply is that Appleyard's election had been made by the commonalty alone, not by the city and commonalty, as specified by the charter; that the respondents had returned to the ancient form; and that Appleyard himself had shown his satisfaction by taking Danyel by the hand and bringing him before the "prudhommes" in the presence of the commonalty. What Sir Thomas Erpingham's award was is not known, but in the following year a composition was made, rather in favour of the magnates, and when Henry V. returned from France in 1407 he granted a charter, new in name rather than in substance, in which the "xxiiij.", constituting a kind of Upper House, are called "aldermanni" for the first time. Coming to the dismal days of the Long Parliament, we read of the seizure of a Royalist mayor, William Gostlin, and his imprisonment in Cambridge, the removal of Royalist aldermen, the temporary extinction of freedom of election, the summons of Gostlin's successor, John Utting, to London, and the illegal appointment of Christopher Baret in his

place by the Long Parliament. This brings us to the first charter of Charles II. (1663), weakly surrendered in 1682, supplanted by a tyrannical successor next year, but restored by James II. just before the Revolution. And this was the basis of self-government for Norwich till the general Municipal Reform Act of 1835.

Local customs are contained in a book called the *Custumal*, which has been recovered in a way not explained. Kirkpatrick and Blomefield quoted it in the early part of the eighteenth century. Then it disappeared. It came too late for transcription, but in time to be used in the introduction.

Of the documents which illustrate it and the city courts, one of the most important is the inquest held on persons drowned at Cantley in 1343. The place said to be "in the suburbs of the city of Norwich in the King's river which is called Wensum, belonging of old to the liberty of the said City outside Conesford near Cantele." Mr. Hudson notes the Norwich jurisdiction as extending as far as Breydon Water, the limit whereof was then so much higher than now that Cantley was nearly at the end of the Wensum proper. By some unhappy blunder this stream has got the name of Yare, and of the multitudes who visit Yarmouth few indeed would doubt its propriety. The boat which went down was called *Blitheburgesbot*, laden with sea-coal, salt in gross (*sale grosso*), iron called Osmond, which Mr. Micklethwaite has identified with small bars from Sweden, wood from Riga, onions and herrings. There were forty men and women drowned, and the jurors (among whom was William de Blitheburgh) attributed the catastrophe to darkness, wind, rain, and overloading. A century later a disaster of another kind occurred, the disputes between various authorities culminating in an insurrection under one John Gladman, a Norwich merchant. The question was about the right of the citizens to erect new mills, the Abbot of St. Benet alleging that they interfered with drainage and with free passage. A citizen named Wetherby, inimical to the municipal authorities, sided with the Abbot. Gladman was alleged to have ridden as a King with a crown and sword and sceptre carried before him by three men unknown; but the mayor and

corporation put a very different interpretation on this pageant. They described Gladman as "a man of sad disposition and true and faithful to God and to the King," and said that the show was only a "disporte," the rider "having his hors trapped with tyneseyle and otherwise dysgysyn things crowned as King of Kristmesse," with much other detail. The whole story is intelligibly told by the editor, though his labours have been necessarily rather directed to the great work of presenting documents in the original, translating and interpreting them. This work has been so faithfully carried out that the volume is a treasure of something more than local and municipal history. The Norman-French has been rendered in the printing with the utmost care and accuracy, and presents many a philological curiosity. The sidelights of city life, complaints of bad meat, tricks in coinage, stoppage of gutters, and such realities, are highly instructive.

The book is well illustrated with maps of the city in its various phases, a reproduction of the 1577 view of Norwich, and facsimiles of documents.

We append the text of the charter of Richard I.—the first dated charter—as reproduced in facsimile on p. 145:

Ricardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie Dux Normannie Aquitaine Comes Andegaue Archiepiscopus Episcopus Abbatibus Comitibus Baronibus Justiciariis Vicecomitibus Balliis Ministris et omnibus fidelibus suis Francis et Anglis salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse ciuibz nostris Norwici quod nullus eorum placitet extra ciuitatem Norwici de nullo placito preter placita de tenuris exterioribus, exceptis monetariis et ministris nostris. Concessimus eis eciam quietanciam murdri* et gawitam† infra ciuitatem et quod nullus eorum faciat duellum‡ et quod de placitis ad coronam pertinentibus se possint disracionare secundum consuetudinem ciuitatis Londonie, et quod infra ciuitatem illam nemo hospitetur uel capiat quicquam per uim. Hoc eciam eis concessimus quod omnes ciues Norwici sint quieti de thelonio et lestagio§ per totam Angliam et portus maris, et quod nullus de misericordia pecunie iudicetur nisi secundum legem quam habent ciues nostri Londonie, et quod in ciuitate illa in nullo placito sit miskenniga,¶ et quod husting¶ semel in ebdomada tantum teneatur, et quod terras suas et tenuras et uadia sua et debita sua omnia iuste habeant

* A fine for an unexplained murder.

† A fine for neglecting to keep watch and ward.

‡ A judicial combat.

§ A payment for trading in markets and fairs.

¶ Probably an arbitrary fine for an alleged variation in plea during the pleadings.

¶ A borough court, chiefly used in London. Danish.

quicunque eis debeat, et de terris suis et tenuris que infra ciuitatem sunt rectum eis teneatur secundum consuetudinem ciuitatis, et de omnibus debitis suis que accommodata fuerint apud Norwicum et de uadiis ibidem factis placita apud Norwicum teneantur. Et si quis in tota Anglia thelonium uel consuetudinem ab hominibus Norwici ceperit postquam a recto defecerit Prepositus Norwici namium* inde apud Norwicum capiat. Has predictas consuetudines eis concessimus et omnes alias libertates et liberas consuetudines quas habuerunt uel habent ciues nostri Londonie quando meliores uel liberiores habuerunt secundum libertates Londonie et leges ciuitatis Norwici. Quare uolumus et firmiter precipimus quod ipsi ciues et heredes eorum hec omnia predicta cum ciuitate et pertinenciis eius hereditarie habeant et teneant de nobis et de heredibus nostris reddendo per annum centum et octo libras esterlingorum numero de Ciuitate Norwici per manum prepositi Norwici ad Scaccarium nostrum in termino Sancti Michaelis. Et ciues Norwici faciant prepositos de se per annum qui sint idonei nobis et eis. Hiis testibus, Herberto, Sarisburiensi Electo, Willelmo de Sancte Marie ecclesia, Decano Moreton, Magistro Eustachio Decano Sarisburiensi, Magistro Philippo, Comite Willelmo Sarisburiensi, Gaufrido filio Petri, Roberto filio Rogeri, Roberto de Tresgoz Dapifero, Willelmo de Mallion, Willelmo de Stagno. Data apud Portesmutam per manum Willelmi de Longo Campo Elyensis Episcopi Cancellarii nostri Quinto die Maii Regni nostri anno quinto.

The date and place of the charter call for remark. Richard was crowned for the second time at Winchester on April 17, 1194. He was at Portsmouth on May 5, and sailed directly for Normandy. The large number of West-Country witnesses to the Norwich charter points to the difficulty of getting them together at such a time.



Mary Queen of Scots: Her Connection with Art and Letters.

By W. G. BLAIKIE MURDOCH.

(Concluded from p. 91.)

IV.

IN 1567 Mary writes to the Archbishop of Glasgow: "We will not be prolix in wreting,"⁷⁵ and she spoke truly. No account of Mary Stuart's connection with art and letters would be complete without some

* Seizure of goods by reprisal = witherna.

⁷⁵ Selections from Unpublished MSS. Illustrating the Reign of Mary Queen of Scots, p. 177 (Bannatyne Club).

notice of her correspondence. Robert Chambers speaks of her letters as being "written with that elegance, fluency, and force of expression peculiar to her, and which place her compositions ahead of all English prose literature before the time of Bolingbroke."⁷⁶ Mr. Swinburne mentions two of the Queen's letters as being "of almost matchless eloquence."⁷⁷ A contemporary critique of this eloquence may be found in the words of M. de la Mothe Fénelon. Writing to the King of France, he says of Mary's letters: "I assure your majesty they will move you to compassion."⁷⁸ In French, Mary Stuart's correspondence is admirable. Witness the letter "a ses serviteurs bannis," in which she writes: "Je vous prie, consollés vous en Dieu; et vous, Guillaume Douglas, soyés assureu que la vie qu'avés hazardée pour la mienne, ne sera jamais destitute tant qui j'auray un ami vivant. N'abandonnés pas vostre compaignie que ne soyés à la cour de France, et la tous ensemble adressés vous à mon ambassadeur, et déclarés luy tout ce qu'avés veu ou oui de moy ou des miens."⁷⁹ With English the Queen was less at home, and it was not till 1568 that she tried to write in that language.⁸⁰ Yet she was successful. Witness the letter to the Earl of Cassilis, in which she refers to that nobleman's faithful constancy, and says, "And albeit we wryt nocht sa amplie and sa oft to every ane of you as we wald do, for dyvers discommodities, and chiefly becaus our lettres are commonly tane be the waye, yett be nocht discourajet nor skar nocht thairat giff we wryt to thame only of qwhome ye may understand our desyne weill aneuch, and think nocht that we leif for that to esteme ewerie man in his awin degrie."⁸¹

Besides her letters, Mary was authoress of a prose work. It is an essay written in French, the subject being *Religious Reflections on Adversity*.⁸² The Queen also kept

a "table-book," in which she was wont to write down her thoughts. She eventually gave this to Cherelles, sometime secretary to Mauvissière, French Ambassador.⁸³

Horace Walpole declares that Mary "wrote *Poems on Various Occasions* in the Latin, Italian, French, and Scots languages."⁸⁴ That she wrote in Scots is improbable, but it is certain that she wrote in French. As the authenticity of the Casket Sonnets is a point on which doctors seem destined to disagree to the end of the chapter, it is impossible to treat of these poems as the work of the Queen. Brantôme held that the Casket Sonnets were too crude to be by Mary, and Ronsard was of the same opinion.⁸⁵ These facts are noteworthy as forming a contemporary critique of the verses which the Queen *did* write. The earliest authentic poem from Mary Stuart's pen is the elegy for Francis II. As this was written when the Queen was only eighteen years of age, it would be absurd to criticise it too harshly. Some of the expressions used therein are far from apt, but the following verse is written at least "reasonably for a Queen":

Si en quelque séjour
Soit en bois ou en prée
Soit sur l'aube du jour
Ou soit sur la vesprée,
Sans cesse mon cœur sent
Le regret d'un absent.⁸⁶

That Mary was deeply grieved at the death of her first husband is certain. Throckmorton says that the Dauphin "departed to God, leaving as heavy and dolorous a wife, as of right she had good cause to be."⁸⁷ The English envoy's letter is of great importance, as showing that Mary Stuart wrote from her heart—that she was no mere *dilletante* and dabbler in poetry.

There is only one authentic Italian poem by Mary. It is addressed to Queen Elizabeth, and begins: "Il pensier che mi nuoce insieme e giova."⁸⁸ A French version of

⁷⁶ *The Life of King James I.*, by Robert Chambers, vol. i., p. 112.

⁷⁷ *Miscellanies*, p. 355.

⁷⁸ Leader, p. 95.

⁷⁹ Labanoff, vol. iii., p. 381.

⁸⁰ *Poems of Queen Mary*, preface.

⁸¹ Historical MSS. Commission, Appendix to Fourth Report, p. 616.

⁸² Information kindly given by the Secretary of the Record Office.

⁸³ *Life of Mary Queen of Scots*, by Agnes Strickland, vol. ii., p. 401.

⁸⁴ Walpole, p. 310.

⁸⁵ Brantôme, p. 84.

⁸⁶ Brantôme, p. 89.

⁸⁷ Calendar of State Papers (Foreign Series) of the Reign of Elizabeth, vol. dated 1560-1561, p. 421.

⁸⁸ *Poems of Queen Mary*.

the same poem is also authentic, and the MSS. of both are preserved in the Cotton Library. The Queen was undoubtedly the authoress of a number of other poems in French. In a letter to Bishop Leslie dated from Sheffield in August, 1572, Mary acknowledges receipt of a book of Meditations,⁸⁰ written by the Bishop, entitled, *Afflicti Animi Consolationes et Tranquilli Animi Conservatio*.⁹⁰ The Queen further says that she sends him the following poem suggested by the perusal of his work. This poem, entitled *Méditation fait par la Reyne d'Ecosse Dowarière de France, recueillie d'un Livre des Consolations Divines composez par l'evesque de Ross*, is undoubtedly the best piece of work from the royal pen. The following lines show a considerable gift of expression :

Estre venu des parens geneureux
N'empeche point qu'on ne foit malheureux.
Brief, tout le bien de ceste vie humaine,
Se garde peu, et s'acquiert à grand peine.⁹¹

When Leslie published his book of meditations at Paris in 1574, he inserted this poem by the Queen and also another which he said she had written, beginning, "L'ire de Dieu par le sang ne s'appraise."⁹² The remaining authentic French poems by Mary are few in number. There is a sonnet beginning, "Que suis je hélas ! et de quoi sert ma vie ?"⁹³ The original, in the Queen's handwriting, is preserved in the State Paper Office. A number of French verses are written on Mary's Prayer-book, which is now in the Imperial Library, St. Petersburg. These verses are written in the Queen's handwriting, and were undoubtedly composed by her during her captivity.⁹⁴ The following may stand as an example :

Un cœur que l'outrage martire
Par un mepris ou d'un refus,
A le pouvoir de fair dire
Je ne suis plus ce que je fus.—MARIE.⁹⁵

Mary is said to have sent some French verses to Elizabeth, with a present of a

ring,⁹⁶ but this poem exists now only in a Latin translation by Sir Francis Chaloner.⁹⁷

An authentic French poem by Mary has perished in the lapse of years. Bishop Montague declares that the Queen "wrote a Booke of Verses in French of the Institution of a Prince, all with her owne hand."⁹⁸ William Sanderson, writing in 1656, mentions the fact that he has seen this work,⁹⁹ and in the catalogue of books presented by Drummond of Hawthornden to the College of Edinburgh in 1626, there is enumerated, under the title, *Marie Queene of Scotland*, "Tetrasticha ou Quatrains à Son fils."¹⁰⁰

The Latin poems mentioned by Walpole are difficult to account for, though it is certain that the Queen wrote a Latin couplet on a pane of glass at Buxton Wells. A poem beginning, "O Domine Deus ! speravi in Te," is attributed to Mary Stuart, who is said to have written it at Fotheringay. The poem is quoted by Strickland,¹⁰¹ Sharman,¹⁰² Lettenhove,¹⁰³ Bonney,¹⁰⁴ and Mr. Rait,¹⁰⁵ but it cannot be traced beyond the eighteenth century. The late Father Stevenson believed in the authenticity of this poem. Father Pollen, on the contrary, thinks it probable that it was translated into Latin from a French version by Mary. It is known that on the scaffold at Fotheringay the Queen repeated the thirty-first Psalm, which begins "In te Domine speravi,"¹⁰⁶ and it is possible that this fact gave rise to the legend of the Latin poem. Despite this, "O Domine Deus ! speravi in Te" is of singular importance, for it is by this poem that Mary Stuart's connection with art and letters will

⁹⁰ Walpole, p. 310. This fact has been questioned by Malcolm Laing; see *The History of Scotland*, vol. i., p. 335 (London, 1804).

⁹⁷ *De Rep. Anglorum Instauranda*, by Sir Thomas Chaloner, p. 353 (London, 1579).

⁹⁸ *Works of James VI.*, preface.

⁹⁹ *A Compleat History of the Lives and Reigns of Mary Queen of Scotland and of her Son and Successor, James the Sixth, King of Scotland*, by William Sanderson, p. 262 (London, folio, 1656).

¹⁰⁰ *Bannatyne Miscellany*, p. 342.

¹⁰¹ Strickland, vol. ii., p. 448.

¹⁰² *Poems of Mary Stuart*, preface.

¹⁰³ *Marie Stuart*, par Le Baron Kervyn de Lettenhove, p. 347.

¹⁰⁴ *Historic Notices in reference to Fotheringay*, by Rev. H. K. Bonney, pp. 109 and 110.

¹⁰⁵ Rait, p. 302.

¹⁰⁶ Maxwell-Scott, p. 208.

⁸⁰ *The Bannatyne Miscellany*, p. 342.

⁹⁰ *Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen*, art. Bishop Leslie.

⁹¹ *Bannatyne Miscellany*, p. 343.

⁹² *Ibid.*, p. 348.

⁹³ Glassford Bell, vol. ii., p. 202.

⁹⁴ Labanoff, vol. vii., p. 346.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. vii., p. 350.

be remembered. There is little fear that the story of the Queen of Scots will ever cease to have its fascination; there is no fear that the fact of Mary's love for art will pass, for the Latin poem attributed to her has been translated into English by Mr. Swinburne, on whose pages it remains, stamped for ever and a day.

An old Scots diarist (who lived and wrote in the reign of James VI.) tells how, in his schooldays, he "hard of the marriage of Hendrie and Marie, King and Quein of Scots, Seingnour Davies slauchter, of the King's moulder at the Kirk of Field, of the Quein's taking at Carberri, and the Langsyd feild." The diarist says that, "Even at that tyme me thought the heiring of these things moved me, and stak in my hart with sum joy or sorrow."¹⁰⁷

So also it is in our day. There is, and must ever be, a deep *human interest* in the story of Mary Stuart. This human interest is increased an hundredfold when we realise the fact that the Queen was a lover of art. And it is when we remember this that we feel most truly that, as to Mary Stuart—

Age cannot wither her nor custom stale
Her infinite variety.



At the Sign of the Owl.



I AM glad to hear that the Cambridge Modern History is to have a companion work in the form of a history of English literature on a comprehensive scale, which has been arranged by the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press. This work, which will appear in twelve volumes of some 400

pages each, will deal with English literature from Beowulf down to the end of the nineteenth century. It will be under the editorship of Dr. A. W. Ward, Master of Peterhouse, and Mr. A. R. Waller.

¹⁰⁷ *The Diary of Mr. James Melvil, 1556-1601*, p. 15 (Bannatyne Club).

Quite a romantic book-find and its sequel was related at the Society of Arts on February 20 by Mr. Yates Thompson. For a very moderate sum he secured at a sale three years ago an illuminated MS., which proved to be the second part of one in the National Library of France of the *Antiquities of the Jews*, by Flavius Josephus. It bore the signature of the Duc de Berri, brother of King Charles V., France's book-loving monarch, but there were twelve missing pages. Diligent search was made, and within two years Dr. Warner, of the British Museum, discovered ten of them in an album in the King's Library at Windsor Castle. His Majesty has readily fallen in with the suggestion to hand over the missing pages, and the beautiful book is to be presented to the National Library of France.

Referring to this incident, Messrs. J. and J. Leighton wrote to the *Athenæum* of March 3 to say that the Josephus MS. of Mr. Yates Thompson, which the King has graciously made nearly complete, was sold in March, 1898, at Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's in Mr. James Henry Johnson's sale, where they bought it. "We sold it," says Messrs. Leighton, "the same year to a collector, who after five years desired to dispose of it, and we advised selling it at Messrs. Sotheby's in hopes of its realizing a sum worthy of the MS. In the Townley sale, where this MS. sold for £84 (with the thirteen miniatures), was, curiously, another Josephus MS., '*Histoire des Juifs*, folio MS. upon vellum, with numerous miniatures finely executed,' which sold for £43 1s. Could this by any chance be the first part of the work now in the National Library of France?" It is by no means unlikely, for every collector and book-lover knows how frequently strange coincidences are met with in the course of book-hunting. Books which deal with the anecdotal side of bibliography abound with them.

I have been looking through the last issued part, October-December, 1905, of the quarterly *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society*, and am struck by the good quality of its contents. The first paper, although its subject is hardly archæological—yet—will interest many readers. It is a very

full account, by Mr. W. J. Barry, of the "History of the *Sirius*"—the first steamer that ever crossed the Atlantic. This eventful voyage was made in 1838, and the plate, of artless drawing, which represents the small paddle-wheel vessel arriving at New York, shows forcibly how far we have travelled since that year in steamer construction, and makes the reader realize the courage and enterprise of those who so successfully achieved a project which Dr. Lardner had declared two years before, at a meeting of the British Association, to be "perfectly chimerical." "They might as well talk," he said, "of making a voyage from New York or Liverpool to the moon." The "Discovery of a Sepulchral Urn at Castle Hyde," by Mr. R. Day, F.S.A., "Lady Fanshawe's Escape from Cork in 1649," by Canon Moore, and "Some Account of the Family of O'Hurly," are among the numerous other contents of the *Journal*, which is freely and well illustrated.

February 27 saw the bicentenary of the death of John Evelyn, and a number of enthusiasts, for the most part members of the Dorking Literary Institute and their friends, made a pilgrimage to Wotton Churchyard, where the body of the diarist lies in a stone sarcophagus in the Evelyn Chapel. Here an interesting description of the church and of the Evelyn Chapel was given by Dr. Royston Fairbank, the local secretary of the Surrey Archaeological Society, and the opportunity was also given to the party by Mr. J. H. C. Evelyn to inspect the Evelyn relics and memorials in Wotton House, as well as the picture-gallery. In connection with the bicentenary more than one new edition of the *Diary* is announced.

The Genealogy and History of the Matthew Family is announced for publication by subscription, through Mr. Elliot Stock. The Glamorganshire family of Matthew is one of the most ancient in Britain, and traces its descent through Sir David Matthew of Llandaff, standard-bearer to Edward IV. in 1461, to Gwaetvoed Vawr, Prince of Cardigan in the tenth century. The family is largely represented in the work, as are also the Eng-

lish and Irish branches. It will contain some thirty portraits, drawings, and facsimiles in illustration of the text. Mr. Stock will also issue shortly *Monumental Brasses in the Bedfordshire Churches*, by Miss Grace Isherwood, which will be illustrated by Miss Kitty Isherwood from rubbings by her sister, the author.

Dr. Paget Toynbee is publishing, with the Methuens, a book on Dante in English literature. It traces the references to Dante in English writers from the date of Chaucer's second visit to Italy in 1380 down to the death of Cary in 1844. The number of English authors who make mention of Dante or quote his works during this period of 464 years amounts to nearly 300.

Some folk have quaint ideas as to what constitutes plagiarism. A wiseacre lately suggested that a line in Mr. Thomas Hardy's extraordinary poem *The Dynasts*—"They sway like sedges in a gale"—might have been copied from C. S. Calverley's *Lay of the London Bus*, which has the line, "It rocks like lilies in a storm"! The force of foolishness could scarcely further go. But there are occasionally extraordinary coincidences to be noted. In my February notes I mentioned Mr. Lucas's curious discovery of an early eighteenth-century Charles Lamb, whose name was connected with chimney-sweepers—those "dim specks—poor blots—innocent blacknesses." Another curious coincidence is noted in *Notes and Queries* of March 10 by Mr. R. H. Horton-Smith, who points out that the familiar third line in Newman's famous hymn, "Lead, kindly Light"—"The night is dark, and I am far from home"—is almost identical with a line in Henry Porter's play, *Two Angry Women of Abingdon* (1599), Act V., Scene 1, where one of the angry women, lost in the fields on a dark night, exclaims:

What shall I do? . . .

'Tis late and dark, and I am far from home.

The oldest of our magazines, the *Gentleman's*, has undergone another transformation. It is now issued mid-monthly, from the London *Observer* office, and is edited by Mr. A. H. Bullen. The first number, issued

in the middle of February, is altogether pleasing. Fiction has been eliminated, and the magazine generally has reverted to a certain extent to the kind of miscellany which for so many years delighted antiquaries and lovers of leisurely, scholarly reading. The articles are anonymous, but a first article on "The Pepysian Treasures" suggests the hand of Mr. H. B. Wheatley. Mr. Bullen, the editor, relates briefly the history of the magazine, while the readable papers on "Some Recollections of George Gissing" and "The Day's Doings of a Nobody" show that modern topics will not be eschewed. Besides the articles, there are Retrospective Reviews—a good idea—Correspondence, Sylvanus Urban's Notebook (touched with genial humour), Reports from Learned Societies, Obituaries, Garden Notes, and a section, "Review of the Month," which strikes me as somewhat superfluous. I wish this interesting example of literary atavism, which appears in a new and sedately attractive cover, a prosperous future.



In the *Library* for this month (April) Mr. Sidney Lee will describe sundry copies of the First Folio Shakespeare which have been brought to his notice since the publication of his "Census." A hitherto unknown copy turned up only the other day in Glasgow. Mr. Plomer, in the same issue, writes on "The Printers of Shakespeare's Plays."

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON, AND HODGE sold on four days last week the general library of the late Dr. Edwin Truman, which included the following high-priced books: A Beckett's Comic Histories of Rome and England, original numbers, 1846, £12 15s.; Ackermann's Microcosm of London, 3 volumes, 1808, £15; Alken's Analysis of the Hunting Field, 1846, £15; Bacon's Advancement of Learning, 1605, £13; Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, first edition (slightly defective), 1621, £16 5s.; The Busy-Body, plates by Gillray, 4 volumes, 1816-1818, £12 15s.; Cries of Paris, by C. Vernet, 100

coloured lithographs, £18 15s.; Dickens's Sketches by Boz, 24 original numbers, 1837, £65 10s.; Pickwick, original numbers, 1836-1837, £40 10s.; Egan's Life of an Actor, first edition, boards, uncut, 1825, £20 10s.; Evelyn's Memoirs, extra-illustrated, 1819, £11; Sculptura, 1662, £14; Goldsmith's Citizen of the World, first edition, 2 volumes, original boards, uncut, 1762, £44; Vicar of Wakefield, 24 coloured plates by Rowlandson, 1817, £10 15s.; Ireland's Life of Napoleon, Cruikshank's plates, 1823-1827, £17; Lever's Works, first editions (16), £68; Lysons's Environs of London, large paper, coloured copy, 6 volumes, 1796-1811, £10 2s. 6d.; Manning and Bray's Surrey, large paper, 1804-1817, £17; Marston's What You Will, first edition, 1607, £15 15s.; a volume of plays, seventeenth century, including The Merry Devil of Edmonton, 1655, £31 10s.; a volume of twelve plays by Massinger, Ford, Rowley, etc., 1631-1633, £88; Psalter in English, MS. on vellum, imperfect, Sec. XV., £56; Miseries of Human Life, illustrated by Rowlandson, 1809, £14 10s.; Tragical Raigne of Selimus, 1594 (imperfect), £19 5s.; Tragedie of Locrine, T. Creede, 1595, £24 10s.; Shirley's Plays (9), original editions, 1633-1655, £35; Albert Smith's Adventures of Mr. Ledbury and The Fortunes of the Scattergood Family, first editions, illustrated by Leech, 1844-1845, £36 10s.; Smith's British Mezzotint Portraits, 4 volumes, 1833, £14 10s.; Catalogues of the Society of Artists of Great Britain, complete from 1760-1769, numerous illustrations inserted, B. Jupp's copy, 4 volumes, £38 10s.; Surtees's Sporting Novels (6), first editions, 1852-1865, £61; Thackeray's Vanity Fair, original parts, 1847-1848, £48; History of Pendennis, original parts, 1848-1850, £10 5s.; Second Funeral of Napoleon, first edition, 1841, £30; Van Dyck's Portraits (111), first state, Antw., s.a., £23; Portraits of English Countesses after Van Dyck (10), £18; Westmacott's The English Spy 2 volumes (vol. ii. in parts), 1825, 1826, £31.—*Athenaeum*, February 24.



Messrs. Sothey, Wilkinson, and Hodge sold yesterday the collection of English crown-pieces and a few other coins, the property of Mr. T. W. Barron, of Yew-Tree Hall, Forest Row, Sussex, the total of the 144 lots amounting to £796 17s. The more important of the crowns were: 1553, £14 15s. (Baldwin); James I., 1604, £19 10s. (Bunning); Charles I., 1625, a very rare type, £25 10s. (Spink); 1632, an unpublished variety, £22 (Spink); Oxford, 1643, a finely preserved specimen, £17 5s. (Spink); and a Kilkenny or "Rebel" crown, extremely rare, £12 5s. (King). The tokens, etc., included: Five shillings, 1809, Bishop de Jersey and Co., £25 10s. (Spink); five shillings, 1811, view of Peel Castle, £17 5s. (Spink); and a Portcullis Dollar, 1600, extremely fine and rare, £20 5s. (King).—*Times*, February 28.



At a sale of coins and medals held at Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's rooms in Leicester Square yesterday an Anglo-Saxon penny of Harold realized £8 10s., an early British quarter stater of Commius, £5 10s.; a tin farthing of Charles II.'s reign, £7 15s.; a sovereign

of Elizabeth, £3 2s. 6d.; a unite of James I., £5 10s.; Charles I. Oxford three-pound piece, £5; William and Mary five-guinea piece, £8; gold medal for the Battle of the Nile, £18.—*Times*, March 2.

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE *Proceedings* of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society for 1905 (Vol. LI.) make a substantial volume. The first part contains a detailed account of the three days' annual meeting held last July at Weston-super-Mare. The descriptions of the churches and other places visited are necessarily summarized, but they contain much matter of interest. We note especially in this part the account of Worlebury Camp, thoroughly explored years ago by Mr. C. W. Dymond, F.S.A., which was given by Mr. St. George Gray, who described the construction of this great stronghold, and summarized the relics found in the various pits. There are also brief accounts of various churches, notably Kenstoke, with its wooden reliquary contained in a stone tabernacle of thirteenth-century work; East Brent and South Brent. Part I. ends with the Curator's report, with appended lists of additions, which shows that steady progress has been maintained in the rearrangement of the contents of the Museum—a work which is somewhat hindered by the nature of the ancient building, Taunton Castle, in which it is housed. The second part of the volume is separately paged, an arrangement which hardly seems ideal, and contains eight capital papers. Specially worthy of note are the paper on "Worspring Priory," by the Rev. F. W. Weaver, F.S.A., written chiefly from the references in the *Patent* and *Close Rolls* and other documentary sources; the very thorough and detailed account of a portion of the excavations undertaken last year on the site of the Glastonbury Lake Village, by Messrs. A. Bulleid, F.S.A., and St. George Gray; and Mr. Gray's full account of the "Norris Collection"—a very interesting collection of archæological and ethnographical remains, made by Mr. Hugh Norris, L.R.C.P., of South Petherton, and his father, and lately presented very generously by Mr. Norris to the Taunton Museum of the Society. Of the relics and rarities in this collection Mr. Gray gives a complete catalogue, with elucidatory comments. The collection as a whole is a trifle heterogeneous, but it contains articles of rare type, such as the bronze Roman lamp found at Ham Hill, and a double-looped bronze palstave, of unfinished make—an implement of which few specimens have been found in these islands.* The other papers include "The Classification of Somerset Church Towers, Part II.," by Dr. F. J. Allen; "Banwell," by the Rev. C. S. Taylor, F.S.A.; "Dedications of the Churches of Somersetshire," by the Rev. E. H. Bates, M.A.; "Seals of Bath and Keynsham

Abbeys," by Mr. T. S. Bush; and "Æthandune," by Mr. W. L. Radford. This volume of solid value is embellished, as our forefathers would have said, with a considerable number of excellent illustrations—plates of relics, seals, camps, etc.

The new part (Vol. IX., Part 6) of the *Transactions* of the Essex Archæological Society contains several interesting items. Mr. R. C. Fowler continues his "Inventories of Essex Monasteries in 1536." The custom of giving special names to rooms, most familiar in connection with inns and taverns, finds illustration in the religious houses of Prittlewell, where there was "a chamber called the Lumberdy," another "called the Itally," and a "Pennys Chamber"; and at Leighs, where there was a "chamber called the Wrexhames." Mr. I. C. Gould has an illustrated note on "Rickling Mount," while notes on the ancient entrenchments near Barking, known as Uphill Camp, with a plan and view, are contributed by Mr. W. Crouch. The part also contains "A Deodand in the Hundred of Ongar," by Mr. W. C. Waller, F.S.A., and "The Chapel of St. Elene at Wicken Bonhunt," by Mr. H. Laver, F.S.A.

No. 4 of "The Journal Supplement," *The First Publishers of Truth*, issued by the Friends' Historical Society, contains a continuation of the contemporary narratives of the sufferings of the early Quakers in various districts of England. We look forward with interest to the general introduction by Dr. Hodgkin, promised for the concluding "Supplement."

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES. — February 8.—Professor Gowland, Vice-President, in the chair.—Dr. Haverfield communicated a note on two marble sculptures of the Roman period and a Mithraic relief found in London. Of the sculptures, one represents a river god, the other either a genius or *Bonus Eventus*. The Mithraic relief is singularly perfect, and is inscribed VLPIVS SILVANVS EMERITVS LEG. II. AVG. VOTVM SOLVIT. FACTVS ARAVSIONE.—Mr. Henry Laver, Local Secretary for Essex, exhibited a number of mediæval paving tiles found at St. Osyth's Priory, but not in position. One belonging to a set of nine bears a device that does not seem to have been noticed elsewhere, a concentric series of plain rings with snails creeping along the outer edges of them.—Mr. Worthington G. Smith, Local Secretary for Bedfordshire, exhibited a number of antiquities found in and about Dunstable.—The Rev. G. T. Andrewes exhibited a carved cross of Mount Athos work given to Pope Clement XIV.—Mr. Robert Cochrane exhibited a pair of "tortoise" brooches of bronze-gilt, and fragments of a bronze bowl found in a Viking burial at Ballyholme, between Bangor and Groomsport, co. Down. He described their discovery, and stated that the bowl was complete, with chains for suspension, when found, but was destroyed by the workmen. In the year 818 a raid was made by a band of Northern Vikings on Bangor Abbey, half a

* This paper and catalogue have been reprinted in pamphlet form, with the illustrations, as *A Guide to the Norris Collection in Taunton Castle Museum*, published by Messrs. Barnicott and Pearce, Taunton, price 4d.

mile distant, and the burial might date from that event.—Mr. Reginald Smith added some remarks on the find, and exhibited a restoration of the bowl based on examples found in England and Norway. He quoted Scandinavian authorities in confirmation of the date suggested, the style of the brooches being well known in the British Islands and in Scandinavia. Bowls of the kind exhibited were specially common in Norway, where they were referred to the Viking period; while English examples with circular enamelled escutcheons might be somewhat earlier. Brooches of this type were worn by both sexes, but there was little to show the sex of the persons interred at Ballyholme.—*Athenaeum*, February 17.

At the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, held March 7, Mr. A. P. Boyson read a paper, with lantern illustrations, on "Low Set Openings in Danish and other Scandinavian Churches."

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—*February 21*.—Mr. R. H. Forster in the chair.—Mr. Andrew Oliver gave an interesting address dealing with the memories and associations connected with the old buildings of the Strand and Whitehall. Of the old royal palaces and stately mansions of the nobility which once lined the river bank there are but few traces now remaining; the Banqueting House at Whitehall, the Water Gate of Buckingham House, the Chapel of the Savoy, and the Water Gate of Essex House, at the end of Essex Street, still exist, and, with the names of the streets which cover the sites of the demolished buildings, serve to recall the historic associations of this ancient thoroughfare of the Strand.

The lecture was well illustrated by fine photographic reproductions of old maps, prints, and engravings from Mr. Oliver's extensive collection of old London views, which were exhibited by lantern light. Many of these old prints are very rare.—Mr. Emmanuel Green, Mr. S. W. Kershaw, Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma, Mr. Compton, and others took part in the discussion which followed.

Four papers were read at the February meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND, Dr. David Murray in the chair. The first, by Colonel M'Hardy, C.B., was on "Vitrified Forts," with results of experiments as to the probable manner in which their vitrification may have been produced.—In the second paper Mr. F. R. Coles gave a report in continuation of the survey of stone circles in the north-eastern district of Scotland, this year's work having been chiefly in Banffshire.—In the third paper Dr. Robert Munro, F.S.A. Scot., described a hoard of seven stone knives found in Shetland, which he presented to the museum on behalf of Mr. R. C. Haldene, of Lochend, F.S.A. Scot. They were part of a hoard of eleven in all found at Esheness, North-mavine, 9 inches deep in a gravelly subsoil, in the course of making a road. The stone of which they are made is a quartz-porphry, and they are polished over the whole surface. They are locally known as Picts' knives, and are peculiar to Shetland, no well-authenticated instance having been recorded from

any other locality. About one hundred specimens are known, sixty-five of which were found in seven hoards and the rest singly. The probable conclusion as to their age is that it dates back to the Stone Age in Shetland, whatever the chronological horizon of that period may have been.—The last paper was a note, by Mr. W. K. Dickson, secretary, on a copy of the First Folio edition of Shakespeare, 1623, in the library of the society. It came into the society's possession in 1784, and is the only copy in Edinburgh, and one of three copies existing in Scotland, although it is not noticed in Mr. Sidney Lee's census of extant copies. Although not perfect, it is in good preservation as First Folios go, having the Droeshout portrait in fair condition on the title-page, and Ben Jonson's well-known address to the reader on the fly-leaf opposite. The margins have suffered in the binding, and four leaves are wanting, but otherwise it is not much damaged, and the book, as it remains, is entirely genuine, there having been no insertion of facsimile pages and no attempt at restoration in the text of the work. It is matter for satisfaction that so good a copy as that in the society's possession is permanently preserved in Edinburgh.

At the meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND on February 27, Dr. Joyce discussed the inscription on the headstone of Lugnaed, St. Patrick's nephew, in Inchaigoill, in Lough Corrib. Lugnaed came from Gaul to Ireland with St. Patrick in 432 A.D.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—*February 21*.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—Mr. H. Alexander Parsons read a treatise on "Art and the Coins of England," in which he traced and compared the varied influences which had determined the designs and workmanship of our coinage from its origin to the present day. The writer dealt with a very complicated subject in clear and logical reasoning, showing how, since its adaption from the Greek a century or so before the Christian era to to-day, the art of our money has been affected by every great constitutional upheaval of the dominant races of Europe. Finally, he regretted that our present currency was of little value from either the artistic or historical point of view, but believed that the conservation of its designs was due to the action of those responsible for their adoption and not to any lack of artistic talent in the country. Mr. Parsons illustrated his paper by the exhibition of numerous coins of the various periods. Mr. Bernard Roth contributed an account of three Early British coins which he exhibited—namely, a stater of Epaticcus found at Witney, Oxon, Evans VIII. 12; a stater of Dumnovellaunos somewhat similar to Evans, obverse XXIII. 14, reverse XVII. 11 or 12; and an example in silver of the same prince, which is the only specimen known in that metal. The two last-mentioned coins were found at Ferrytown, Lincolnshire. Presentations were made to the Society's library by Dr. J. B. Hurry and Professor Alexis de Markoff and Major Freer; Mr. J. B. Caldecott and Mr. Lawrence exhibited various rare coins and medals.

It is difficult to keep pace with the meetings of the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY. We can only briefly chronicle those which have been held since our last record. On February 5 Mr. Cyril Davenport lectured, with the aid of lantern-slides, on the "History of Book-binding in England."—A week later, February 12, Dr. Joseph Griffiths read a paper on "Primitive Surgery," at the same time showing a number of lantern slides. He traced the gradual improvement in the art of surgery from the early ages, and concluded by showing photographs of the amputation of a leg, as it was performed at the present day in Addenbrooke's Hospital.—Professor T. McKenny Hughes also read a paper dealing with recent excavations near Shepreth and Melbourn and some indications of Roman occupation which were found there.—On the 16th Dr. Haddon lectured on the "Primitive Peoples of Africa"; and on the 19th four short papers were read. First, Dr. Duckworth spoke on the "Proctor's Halberd and Dagger," and said the real history of the weapons was unknown. They were used on ceremonial occasions, and were received from the out-going proctors by the new ones. Possibly at one time they were requisitioned to bring down a fugitive—he meant a man whom the bulldogs were unable to arrest. The lecturer then had a number of sketches of halberds thrown on the screen dating from the Norman Conquest to the eighteenth century, and explained their various features. A proctor's halberd and dagger were exhibited to the audience, and Dr. Duckworth observed there was little doubt the objects were once used as weapons, but were discontinued as perfection was attained in firearms. So the objects naturally rapidly degenerated and at the same time became decorated and ornamented. Since then they had been used simply and solely for ceremonial purposes, as they were by the Guards to-day.—Dr. Stokes said there was a record which tended to show the senior proctor's weapon was a presentation by one John Towling in 1591. The donor was a Trinity man, and had come into his property the year previous. His father, who also hailed from Trinity, had a command in the Armada, and was knighted on board ship in 1588, dying two years later. Several fights, concluded the speaker, occurred in Cambridge about the date under consideration, and probably that might be the reason why so murderous a weapon was given by Mr. Towling to the proctor.—Next Dr. Duckworth exhibited photographs of Chinese medals and read the inscriptions thereon.

The third paper was by Mr. W. M. Fletcher on "A Pack of Sixteenth Century Playing Cards found at Trinity College." The cards, said Mr. Fletcher, were unique in themselves. In 1902 an old staircase at Trinity College was repaired, and the oaken steps removed one at a time. A space was disclosed underneath the steps, and by dint of persuasion, not unmixed with bribery, he persuaded the workmen to look carefully among the rubbish. This they did, and eventually discovered some important fragments of paper, ostensibly of Italian business documents, and also portions of two packs of cards. The latter could be divided into two classes. First there were eleven cards of a rather inferior make and narrow in shape containing only one court card—the King of Spades. The second

series was of a better make, the knaves of three suits being preserved among them. On the Knave of Clubs appeared the full name of the maker, according to the French custom. Both series exhibited the characteristics of French cards, more particularly Rouen cards of the second part of the sixteenth century. The staircase in question was built in 1599, and it was probable the cards were deposited below the steps not long afterwards. The cards had been given by the college to the Fitzwilliam Museum.

The last contribution was by Mr. A. B. Gray, who gave a treatise entitled "Biographical Notes on John Bowtell the Younger, some time Library Keeper of the University."

On February 26, Dr. Guillemard read a paper on "The Balearic Islands and their Antiquities," and illustrated his remarks with numerous lantern slides. He said that the characteristic antiquities of the Balearics fell under four headings: the so-called towns, the naus or ship-like edifices, the Bilitons or Taulas, and the Tolayots. The lecturer spoke at length on each class. The last meeting we have to record this month was held on March 1, when Mr. J. W. Clark, the Registrar of the University, lectured on "The Attack of the Stagekeepers of Trinity College on Members of St. John's College in 1610"—a paper of much historical value, of which a condensation would be useless.



At the meeting of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY at Driffield on March 6, the Rev. M. C. F. Morris read a report upon the excavations which have been made under his supervision, by permission of the Earl of Londesborough, on the site of the Nunburnholme Priory; and Mr. W. Stevenson, in a long paper which was read by Mr. T. Sheppard, dealt with the East Riding as a field for studies in topography, geology, history, and architecture. Mr. Morris's report on the excavations at the site of Nunburnholme Priory was illustrated with a plan of the ground treated. He said that the work was begun on October 12 last, and continued until December 23. No traces of masonry remained above ground on the supposed site of the conventual buildings; the only guide hitherto as to their position had been conformation of the ground, the existence of the fishpond, and traditional assertions. It was, therefore, a matter of no little difficulty to decide exactly where to commence operations. Ultimately he determined to make a start in the field immediately to the north of the site of the fishpond. This field of 4½ acres is intersected by the newly made carriage drive to Warter Priory. Two parallel trenches were first dug north and south, which yielded no results of interest. A trench cut further north revealed traces of walling and fragments of pottery. Operations were then extended in various directions. Unfortunately, they never hit on anything unmistakably like a portion of the church or cloister. The only complete rectangle of foundations, 19 feet by 14 feet, was near the surface. A few feet from the south-west corner a square-shaped well was disclosed in a perfect state of preservation. They were quite unable to test the depth on account of the rising water. Digging a number of trenches to the north

of the carriage drive, small portions of foundations of very old wells were discovered, probably dating from Roman times, because a considerable number of fragments of pottery were found about the foundations, and near by was turned up a Roman denarius of Caracalla. The whole of the buildings must have been of modest dimensions and simple in character; and the stone used was almost entirely the gray stone of the district, which was of an extremely durable character, and had been used for ages in the building of houses and cottages. Taking a general survey of the excavations, he was struck with the entire absence of mortar remains; there were no paving tiles, not a particle of freestone, no glass, only a single bit of lead, and not a trace of carved stone. He was driven to the conclusion that the main central conventual building had not been hit upon, but only some of the minor ones. Still so little was known as to the building arrangements of the small priories like Nunburnholme that he thought it would be worth while to continue, if possible, the excavations on some future occasion. He had good reason for hoping that such labours would not be wholly in vain.

On February 24 the members of the LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY visited St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet Street. The Rector, the Rev. Lionel James, described the church and sketched its history, while the vestry clerk, Mr. Alfred Tisley, related interesting incidents in the history of the parish, and explained the parish records. On leaving the church the members proceeded to Clifford's Inn Hall, where the annual meeting of the Society was presided over by Sir Edward Brabrook, C.B., F.S.A. The annual report, presented by the Secretary (Mr. Charles Welch), showed that in the past year, in which it celebrated the jubilee of its foundation, the Society had been more active than ever. Visits were paid to six City churches, three City halls, and six other ancient institutions, and the membership had increased by thirteen—to 163.

The business of the meeting being concluded, Sir Edward Brabrook gave a short address on "The Constitution and History of Clifford's Inn." One of the old customs that he recalled was the ceremony of "grace before meat," as observed in the eighteenth century by the junior members, known as the "Kentish Mess." Five loaves of bread were placed on the head table in the form of a cross, and these were then trundled the length of the hall, to be caught at the other end by the head butler and solemnly carried out.

At the February meeting of the GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Mr. J. D. G. Dalrymple in the chair, Mr. J. A. Brown read a paper on "The Kindly Tenants of the Archbishop of Glasgow." The lecturer dealt almost entirely with the temporalities of the See of Glasgow. After describing the various baronies, Mr. Brown went on to describe the early tenants of the Archbishopric and the system of holdings by thegns, drengs, and villains. He afterwards dealt more particularly with the later development of the old villanage tenures, when they came to be described as kindly tenancies, and proceeded to refer to the rental book published by the Grampian Club, giving

a description of the tenures. At the close a hearty vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Brown.—Mr. Lugton then brought under the notice of the members the question of the preservation of the old tenement at the corner of Castle Street and Macleod Street, known as Provan's Lordship. He said this was one of the oldest houses in Glasgow, if not in Scotland, and he had heard on undoubted authority that the house had been purchased with the view of taking it down and erecting on the spot a house for the superintendent of the Royal Infirmary. He considered that it would be almost an act of vandalism to destroy such an ancient and historic landmark in the city, and he would like the Society to use its influence to prevent the house being demolished.—The President said he knew the house well, and considered it would be a pity to see such an ancient dwelling pulled down. He suggested that it be remitted to the committee to make inquiry into the matter and take all possible steps to prevent the demolition of the ancient and historic fabric. This was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. F. W. Dendy took the chair at the meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES on February 28. Mr. Maberly Phillips presented a catalogue of old bank-notes in the "Maberly Phillips Collection" recently made over by Mr. Phillips to the Institute of Bankers. He remarked that fifty of the notes were those of Northumberland and Durham bankers, many of which were printed from plates engraved by Bewick.

The Chairman mentioned that an anonymous donor had sent a cheque for the whole of the balance, amounting to £123, of the sum required for the excavations and erections now being made at the Black Gate.

Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A., read a short paper on "The Ancestry of Admiral Lord Collingwood," tracing the family records back to John Collingwood, farmer, of Eslington, in 1450. Mr. Hodgson also read a paper by the late Mr. William Woodman, entitled "Notes on the Presbyterian Church at Morpeth," which stated that the earliest knowledge of the Presbyterians in Morpeth was the tradition that they assembled in a cottage by the side of Cotting Burn. In 1715 the Presbyterians of Morpeth must have been numerous, as when in October of that year Lord Derwentwater and Lord Widdrington, with about 370 horsemen under the command of General Forster, proclaimed the Pretender at the Market Cross, they expressly proscribed Presbyterians as recruits.

Mr. Maberly Phillips submitted a paper on "Dog-Spits," in which he said he had failed to ascertain when these were first adopted; but the method prevailed in England for many years, and in some places until comparatively recently. He presumed that as dog-spits went out of use, smoke-jacks took their place. The fire and gas kitchen ovens of recent days had done away with both dog-spits and smoke and bottle jacks. With them had gone the toothsome flavour of a roast joint, compared with which the baked meats of to-day are a poor substitute.

At the February meeting of the SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, Mr. G. W. Bain presiding,

Mr. C. T. Trechmann, read a paper entitled "Neolithic Remains on the Durham Coast." He stated that prehistoric remains were undoubtedly more scarce in the county of Durham than in the counties of Yorkshire and Northumberland. Traces of flint chippings had been found at Ryhope, Marsden, and near Monkseaton in Northumberland. It was interesting to note that the most prolific sites for implements in this district were those parts of the coast best protected against the sea. Among the implements found were some arrow-heads, as well as scrapers, flakes, etc. He described in detail the various stones, and showed specimens and photographs of them, that added to the interest of the discourse. At the March meeting Mr. James Patterson read a paper on "The Priory of Finchale."

Mr. E. J. Pilcher read a paper on "Kabbalistic Planetary Charms" at the meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHEOLOGY on March 14.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THE ART OF ATTACK: Being a Study of the Development of Weapons and Appliances of Offence from the Earliest Times to the Age of Gunpowder. By H. S. Cowper, F.S.A. With 361 illustrations. Ulverston: W. Holmes, Ltd., 1906. Demy 8vo. Pp. xviii, 312. Price 10s. net.

This is an eminently painstaking book, the result of much reading, careful observation, and discriminating judgment. It is the story of the evolution, in all their variety, of weapons of attack, from the simplest to the more elaborate forms, down to the days when gunpowder was used to give force to projectiles.

After a general introductory chapter and a fanciful little sketch termed the "Genesis of Arms," which might well have been omitted, Mr. Cowper opens his subject by discussing the arming of the hand, beginning with unhafted appliances for striking, bruising, or ripping. Some of the weapons of the knuckle-duster type are most terrible. In the same chapter the simpler clubs, as well as wooden and bone swords, are described and illustrated. The next chapter, termed "Reinforcing the Arm," treats of the developments which began in the combination of the stone and the club, and the early methods of attachment are dealt with at some length. The thoroughness of the book is shown by a whole chapter of some twenty small-type pages being devoted to the point of early weapons as developed from the horn weapons of animals and other nature models. The description of hooking and catching weapons is a curious section, giving details, *inter alia*, of various forms of catch-poles.

The section on missiles, such as boomerangs, arrows, javelins, and throwing-spears, the bolas, noose, and ancient and modern lassos, is full of interest. Three more chapters are devoted to the different forms of missile-throwers, such as the sling, the stone or pellet bow, the throwing-stick, the whip-sling, the blow-pipe, and the long and cross bow for arrows. The last part deals with war engines, such as the catapult, ballista, and trebuchet; with inflammables, such as Greek fire; and with the horse, chariots, and armed animals. The last class includes not only elephants, but dogs, cats, and even birds described by early writers as trained to carry fire into the enemies' quarters. Samson's 300 foxes, tied in couples tail to tail, "with a firebrand in the midst between two tails," at once occurs to the mind.

This book, which is entirely *sui generis*, and which would prove useful for reference in almost any library, concludes with a bibliography of the subject and a good index.

The illustrations are frequent, numbering 361; they are the work of the author, and, whilst certainly not of high artistic merit, serve their purpose as pen-and-ink sketches explanatory of the letterpress.

* * *

HARVARD LECTURES ON GREEK SUBJECTS. By Professor S. H. Butcher, Litt.D. London: Macmillan and Co., 1904. 8vo., pp. x, 266. Price 7s. net.

"To make old things seem new and new things seem familiar was one main function of their art. Viewed in this light, the critical faculty of the Greeks stood nearer to the creative imagination than moderns can easily realize." This is one of the many felicitous remarks which Professor Butcher makes in a volume which he himself calls a companion to his well-known book on *Some Aspects of the Greek Genius*, and in its pages the reader who admires the excellent things of ancient Hellas enjoys the same ripe wisdom, at once illuminated and illuminating. These six public lectures, delivered at Harvard University in April, 1904, commence with two discourses on "Greece and Israel," and "Greece and Phœnicia," in which the intellectual originality of Greece is contrasted with the religious and material ideas respectively controlling those other civilizations. With a more strictly scholarly exposition than Matthew Arnold gave to the subject in his ever delightful essays, we have in the first lecture an extremely interesting valuation of the august contributions made by Hellenism and Hebraism to the development of mankind—on the one hand the complete equipment of the man and of the citizen for secular existence; on the other the proclamation of the inexorable moral law of a supreme God in a corrupt and heathen world. The spiritual and ethical ideas of that wonderful nation which produced statues, vases, and coins of remarkable beauty, are the theme of these pages, and not those antiquarian relics themselves. In Professor Butcher's estimate of "The Greek Love of Knowledge" (with its account of Homer's remarkable fidelity to the realities of a mariner's life in his romantic *Odyssey*), and in his lecture on "Art and Inspiration in Greek Poetry," where he draws upon his own intimate acquaintance with Aristotle's great essay for a number of happy instances to illustrate his argument, he carries the

general reader as well as the classical scholar with him into the very reality of the Greek culture. In his handling of "Greek Literary Criticism," the author is perhaps creating the most novel and valuable portion of this deeply interesting volume. The Boetian poetess who, like her brother artists, felt the power that lies in reserve and the beauty latent in "artistic parsimony," advised Pindar, as we are here reminded, to "sow with the hand, not with the sack." These pages, full, but not overfull, of cultured eloquence, are themselves a fine example of that literary criticism which itself is literature, a ripe harvest of scholarship grown from a discreet sowing.—W. H. D.

* * *

LONDON VANISHED AND VANISHING. Painted and described by Philip Norman, F.S.A. Seventy-five plates in colour. London: *A. and C. Black*, 1905. Square demy 8vo., pp. xvi, 294. Price 20s. net

The literature of London grows apace. Mr. Norman's previous contributions to that literature are well known and valued. In the volume before us the letterpress is subordinate to the pictures, although of no small interest in itself. Mr. Norman takes us first to some of the old inns of Southwark, beginning with the immortal Tabard, then leads us over London Bridge, and talks pleasantly about various churches and old houses in the City, old taverns and inns in Mile End, Holborn, and elsewhere. With him we visit the old Cock Tavern, Dick's Coffee-house, Barnard's Inn, and Holywell Street; and, farther west, Emanuel Hospital, Westminster, old houses and taverns at Chelsea, Kensington, and Hammer-smith. We have omitted not a few names of interest; but the rather melancholy feature of the whole perambulation is that most—we might almost say nearly all—of the inns and houses and resorts described must now be included in Vanished London. In one or two cases the demolisher's hand has been busy even since the issue of this beautiful book. But all this enhances the value of the illustrations, which, after all, are the chief attraction in Mr. Norman's book. His delicate and charming drawings are excellently reproduced in colour, and in turning from plate to plate the London-lover of middle age may revive a host of memories and associations. Here are old-fashioned City and Southwark taverns reminiscent of coaching and earlier days; substantial seventeenth-century City houses; one or two old City churches; quaint bits of old riverside buildings now gone for ever; the charming old Emanuel Hospital (Dacre's almshouses), Westminster, which was so unnecessarily destroyed more than ten years ago; and many another storied building, gray with age and rich in associations and memories, which have all fallen before the destroyer. Among the charming interiors may be mentioned the Hall of Barnard's Inn and the dining-room of the Cock Tavern, Fleet Street, destroyed just twenty years ago. The fittings of the latter have been moved into another tavern on the other side of Fleet Street, but though they have an interest there, their new home can never have the charm of the old Cock—the resort of generations of Londoners, from Mr. Samuel Pepys to Tennyson and Dickens. We close this handsome volume with the liveliest feelings of gratitude to Mr. Norman for the

work of both his pen and pencil—especially the latter.

* * *

HANDBOOK OF ENGLISH ANTIQUITIES. By George Clinch, F.G.S. Many illustrations. London: *L. Upcott Gill*, 1905. Crown 8vo. Price 6s. 6d. net.

In this handy volume Mr. Clinch has brought together a useful collection of information concerning English antiquities. The chief subjects are The Stone Age, The Age of Bronze, The Prehistoric Age of Iron, Romano-British Period, Anglo-Saxon Period, Mediæval Antiquities, Miscellaneous Antiquities. Under these heads are grouped, in chronological order, details which will prove useful to antiquarian readers. The subjects described and explained are those chiefly which are sought by collectors, and many of them are very effectively illustrated. The *Handbook* will be serviceable as a popular help rather than as a text-book for students or scientific antiquaries. The index and dictionary of terms at the end puts its useful contents at the ready command of the reader.

* * *

CHRONICLES OF LONDON. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by C. L. Kingsford, M.A. Oxford: *Clarendon Press*. 8vo., pp. xlviii, 368. Price 10s. 6d. net.

This is one of those scholarly, thoroughly well-edited books which it seems to be one of the special functions of the Clarendon Press to produce. The *Chronicles* here printed are from the Cotton. MSS. numbered Julius B. ii., Cleopatra C. iv., and Vitellius A. xvi. They cover the period from 1189 to 1509, but their chief interest is found in the fifteenth century. Mr. Kingsford, in his introduction, discusses at length the dates of composition of the *Chronicles*, and the use which was made of them by sixteenth-century historians, especially Fabyan, Stow, and Hall. The records themselves give us a peep at many of the events of national history as viewed through a Londoner's eyes. They give us the attitude of London towards the rest of the country, and besides the record of many purely civic doings, including many pageants, afford us glimpses of the doings in a larger world. Here we may read of the Battle of Agincourt, with the ballad thereon which Wright printed in his *Political Poems*, and the speech of King Henry V. to his men, which Shakespeare dramatized; of the Wars of the Roses, and of the wars with France. There are incidental references to the English discoveries in North America, to the childhood of Henry VIII., and to many details of interest regarding civic commerce, the prices of wine and corn, and the like. Under date 1377 (p. 15) there is a curious reference to a fatal shibboleth. On the occasion of the "Rysynge off the Comyns off Ingelond ayenst the lordes" in that year "many flemmynges," we are told, "lost there heedes at that tyme, and namely they that koude not say Breede and Chese, But Case and Brode."

Besides his full and scholarly introduction, Mr. Kingsford provides the student with abundant apparatus in the form of notes, glossary, appendices, and a splendidly full index. The frontispiece is a reproduction of one of the oldest plans of the City—Ryther's map of 1604.

THE STORY OF CHARING CROSS AND ITS IMMEDIATE NEIGHBOURHOOD. By J. Holden MacMichael. Frontispiece and plan. London: *Chatto and Windus*, 1905. 8vo., pp. xvi, 344. Price 7s. 6d. net.

Mr. MacMichael's name is familiar to readers of the *Antiquary* in connection with his interesting contributions on the subject of London Signs—contributions which show that he is a master of a fund of detail relating to London topography. In this handsome volume on Charing Cross—it is singular, by the way, that a monograph on so tempting a theme did not appear long ago—Mr. MacMichael brings to his task the same abundance of information. He is particularly strong in his knowledge of the news-sheets and other publications of the eighteenth century, and this book is a perfect mine of information with regard to the London that centred round Charing Cross from the days of Queen Anne to those of the last of the Georges. To use a homely old simile, it is as full of matter as an egg is full of meat; and, moreover, the volume is thoroughly readable. Mr. MacMichael has much to tell of the familiar old coffee-houses and taverns of the neighbourhood—of the Smyrna, Locket's, the Rummer, the British, Old Slaughter's, and others—but the reader will soon find that there is a vast amount of fresh matter relating to a host of taverns and coffee-houses and public resorts but little known to fame. Similarly with shows and wonders and the like, Mr. MacMichael does not ignore those which other writers on London have made familiar, but he adds thereto a surprising amount of novel matter. He describes at first hand from contemporary advertisements and news-sheets entertainments and shows which are not to be found in Timbs, or in other much-consulted collectors of such lore. There is, in fact, very little that is second-hand in this book. Mr. MacMichael's ample references show how wide has been his research, and how thoroughly he has covered his chosen field. His book is a real addition to London literature—a volume of solid and permanent value. There is a serviceable index.

* * *

OLD PEWTER. By Malcolm Bell. With 106 plates. London: *George Newnes, Ltd.*, 1905. Crown 8vo., pp. xxii, 186. Price 7s. 6d. net.

This latest volume of "Newnes' Library of the Applied Arts" will increase the reputation for volumes on "Arts and Crafts" which these publishers have secured. The numerous and excellent plates provide a remarkable "collection of pewter" in themselves, and we can guess that many a craftsman will be grateful for such models. But it is due to Mr. Bell to say that his deference to his carefully selected pictures is too modest, for the historian and antiquary, at any rate, will turn with profit to his instructive sketch of the rise and decline of this particular artistic industry. Pointing out that the keynote of pewter is its simplicity, and that its value depends not upon added ornamentation, but upon beautiful construction, Mr. Bell is surely right when he says that an amateur's love for pewter, probably just by reason of these claims, is "a genuine, unaffected taste, and not a mere fashionable craze."

The technical part of the author's account is devoted to an admirably succinct and clear explanation of what we may call the etymology and chemistry of the sub-

ject, and the reader feels secure in Mr. Bell's conclusions. His historical chapters open with what one may be pardoned for deeming a well-meant guess rather than a deliberate finding, that "the cynical doctrine of *caveat emptor* found no adherents" in the Middle Ages. But the narrative, with its early references to the Roman and even the Chinese and Japanese masters of the craft, is a mine of pertinent information. We read of a shrewd but cautious guess that the famous "Appleshaw find" of 1897, now in the British Museum, was an early Christian Communion Service of about A.D. 350. It is interesting to learn of an early craftswoman, Isabel de Moncel of Paris, in 1395. About 1500 English pewterers began to be troubled by foreign competition, and Mr. Bell tells us of a kind of private Tariff Reform Act passed in 1538. His illustrations give abundant proof of the variety and simple beauty of the forms into which the alloys of tin with copper, lead, or antimony were moulded through the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. With the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries begins "an unrelieved record of steady, continuous decline." The grip of the London Pewterers' Company weakened yearly, partly from the disuse of the use of pewter and partly from provincial competition. The last "touch" was entered at the Company's Hall in 1824.

The true wealth of pewter always lay in the skill given to the material, and not in the material itself. Hence the modern collector's opportunity! But Mr. Bell rightly deprecates wholesale collecting through dealers or experts. "It is better," he says, in words that may be commended to many kinds of amateurs, "to make a few mistakes, provided that these are not too costly, and to profit by them, than to depend in ignominious ignorance upon the real or assumed experience of another." Given this rule, a moderate purse of spare pocket-money, and a knowledge of this careful and delightful "guide," many a modern householder may discover a few pieces of the "modest, moonlight sheen of pewter," which will take him back in fancy "to the shelves of some stout and prosperous burgher, to the stone-paved house-place of some far-off farmhouse—at the highest to some comfortable country manor inhabited by well-to-do gentry."

As we have hinted, there can be nothing but praise for the "get-up" of this volume. In a subsequent edition the year "1877" should be "1897" on p. 45; and it is hard on so well-known an antiquary as Mr. C. H. Read that his initials should be twice and differently misprinted on pp. 46 and 48!—W. H. D.

* * *

From Mr. Nutt comes a new issue in his series of "Popular Studies in Mythology, Romance, and Folk-Lore," price 6d. net each. This (No. 15) is by Mr. F. E. Sandbach, and treats of *The Heroic Saga-Cycle of Dietrich of Bern*, showing how this mediæval saga was gradually developed, and giving a sketch of the characters of the various poems which make up the Dietrich Cycle. The brief bibliography at the end is a very useful feature. These little handbooks, all prepared by competent scholars, which are as so many windows looking into fields of literature and folk-lore a little off the beaten track, are not half so

well known as they deserve to be. The little volumes give information based on the latest results of research which can nowhere else be obtained in so handy or in anything like so cheap a form.

* * *

Several interesting pamphlets are on our table. Mr. Haverfield's paper on *The Romanization of Roman Britain*, read before the British Academy last November, has been published for the Academy by Mr. Henry Frowde, in pamphlet form with many illustrations, at the price of 2s. 6d. net. A paper by Mr. Haverfield on a subject which is peculiarly his own needs no words of commendation from us. From St. Gregory's Society, Downside Abbey, Bath, comes a paper, reprinted from the *Downside Review*, by Edmund Bishop, *On the History of the Christian Altar* (price 8d.), written, of course, entirely from the Catholic point of view, and embodying the fruits of wide study and research. Another reprint before us is a paper by the Rev. Dr. Astley on *The Saxon Church at Bradford-on-Avon*, reprinted from the *Journal* of the British Archaeological Association. It gives a useful, summarized account, with excellent illustrations, of one of the most interesting ecclesiastical buildings in England.

* * *

The *Architectural Review* for March is strong in archaeological interest. Besides another chapter of Mr. Champneys' "Sketch of Irish Ecclesiastical Architecture," treating of Early Irish Stone Carving, with many capital illustrations of old Irish crosses, there is a most interesting paper by Mr. L. Weaver, F.S.A., on "English Lead Fonts," with photographic illustrations, splendidly reproduced, of no less than twenty-two examples. *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries* for December last reaches us somewhat late. It contains notes on Dovecotes and Pigeon-houses (with two good plates), Northamptonshire Legends, Some Portraits of John Dryden, with a plate, The Fleetwood Family, and other local topics. We have also on our table the *Rivista d'Italia*, February; *Scottish Notes and Queries*, March, with an abundant and varied collection of antiquarian, genealogical, and bibliographical notes; the *East Anglian*, December, containing chiefly documentary matter; and the *American Antiquarian*, January and February, which begins a new volume, and with which *Biblia* is henceforth amalgamated.



Correspondence.

CHURCHES BUILT ON PRE-CHRISTIAN BURIAL-PLACES.

TO THE EDITOR.

I INTENDED to answer Mr. Powell's questions in your February issue: "Do churches, especially country churches, stand on the sites of pre-Christian burial-places which would be sacred?" and, "How far can this view be supported by instances?" To a certain extent Mr. Sheppard, Curator of the Hull Museum, forestalls me, but I prefer to speak for

myself, having been Vicar of Fimber for over forty years.

When, at my urgent request, Sir Tatton Sykes consented, in 1869, to build a new church at Fimber in lieu of the barn-like structure which then existed, it was discovered that there had been a larger church on the same site of Early English architecture. Portions of pillars and capitals with dog-tooth ornament were dug up and are preserved. More than this, it was discovered that this first church had been built upon the site of a British tumulus. The tumulus was composed of clay obtained from a neighbouring local deposit, and rested on a natural subsoil of chalk, but the foundations of the church had not gone down to the chalk. In digging the foundations for the new church the chalk rock was reached through the clay of the tumulus, and many objects of interest were found, such as pottery, flint weapons, animal bones, shells, and a human skeleton, all fully described in Mr. Mortimer's great work.

Part of Mr. Powell's question is thus answered in the affirmative.

Fimber Church, like its two predecessors, stands on the site of a pre-Christian burial-place.

But was this sacred? Probably. The Anglo-Saxons buried their dead in the ditches surrounding British tumuli, and even in the tumuli themselves, and several Anglo-Saxon interments have been discovered in the neighbouring soil, though never used or consecrated as a churchyard till recently.

But was there a heathen temple there? Very unlikely, for there are several hundred tumuli in the vicinity, and nothing to suggest that this differed from its neighbours.

Mr. Sheppard says: "In East Yorkshire it frequently happens that churches are built on British barrows." (The italics are mine.) I challenge this statement. I only know of one, viz., Fimber. As to Speeton, which he quotes, I beg to dispute it, as, in my opinion, the slight mound is only one of those morainic heaps which characterize the edge of the chalk cliffs of Speeton, Bempton, and Flamborough.

E. MAULE COLE,
Vicar of Wetwang-cum-Fimber.

March 2, 1906.

"TRIMMING DAY."

TO THE EDITOR.

A lease granted at the Court Baron of the Manor of Loughton Bussard, *alias* Grovebury, in 1677, is dated "Septimo die Junii viz Jovis in festo Pentecost: vocato le Trimming Day." I should be glad to know why Tuesday in Whitsun Week came to be called "Trimming Day," and whether the name was in general use.

Studham Vicarage.

J. E. BROWN.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

